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Occupational Injuries and Illnesses and Fatal Occupational Injuries in Missouri in 2001

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Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
Research and Analysis Section

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses and Fatal Occupational Injuries in Missouri in 2001

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BOB HOLDEN
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CATHERINE B. LEAPHEART
DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR

Dear Reader:

A goal of the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DOLIR) is to ensure Missouri workers have safe and healthy workplaces. Unsafe workplaces endanger the health and safety of Missouri's workforce. Workplace injuries, illnesses, and fatalities decrease employers' productivity and increase production and insurance costs. Improved working conditions contribute to a decrease in workplace accidents, illnesses, and fatalities. Missouri workplaces can be safer by identifying and eliminating workplace hazards. Identification and elimination of workplace hazards results in lower workers' compensation insurance costs, lower costs to employers for lost wages and medical care for the injured worker, and improved employee productivity, product quality, and job satisfaction.

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a federal/state program in which employer reports are collected from private industry employers. The DOLIR Research and Analysis Section, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), processes survey reports from approximately 5,400 private industry establishments each year. The Survey reports the incidence rates of injury and illness cases. The rates are useful to evaluate the safety performance of a particular industry over time. The status of occupational safety and health in Missouri workplaces and workplace hazards can be identified from the Survey. The results of the 2001 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses are presented in this report.

Sincerely,

Catherine B. Leapheart

Catherine B. Leapheart
Director

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Introduction

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a Federal/State program in which employer reports are collected from private industry employers. State agencies collect and process the survey data and prepare estimates using standardized procedures established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor to insure uniformity and consistency between states. The Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Analysis Section, in cooperation with the BLS, processes survey reports from approximately 5,400 private industry establishments annually.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 implemented regulations requiring most private industry employers to maintain records and prepare reports on work-related injuries and illnesses. The BLS was given the responsibility to develop a comprehensive statistical system for work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths in private industry. In 1972, the BLS, in cooperation with many state governments, designed an annual survey to estimate the number and frequency of work-related injuries and illnesses by detailed industry for the Nation and for States participating in the survey. The survey information is valuable to the safety community to assist with allocating prevention resources.

In 1992, the survey information on nonfatal incidents involving days away from work was expanded to describe the occupation and other demographic information of workers who incur the work-related injuries and illnesses, the nature of the conditions and how they occurred, and the time away from work. The survey reports the incidence rates of injury and illness cases that allow the comparison among industries and establishments of varying sizes. Measures of injuries and illnesses are expressed as a constant to allow for a common statistical base across industries regardless of employment size of establishment. The rates are useful to evaluate the safety performance of a particular industry over time or to compare an industry's safety record between states.

Survey data are obtained from employers having 11 or more employees in agricultural production, and from all employers in agricultural services, forestry, and fishing; oil and gas extraction; construction; manufacturing; transportation and public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services (except, private households). The Mine Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor and the Federal Railroad Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation provide occupational injury and illness data for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for railroad activities. The BLS survey does not include fatalities at work or work-related nonfatal injuries and illnesses to the self-employed, workers on farms with fewer than 11 employees, private household workers, or employees in federal, state, and local government agencies.

The incidence rates and numbers of injury and illness cases are based on logs and records kept by private industry employers throughout the calendar year. Information from the logs is used by the survey to develop estimates of the

numbers and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. The BLS survey collects the number of hours worked to be used to determine industry and case characteristics incidence rates. The survey records reflect the year's occupational injuries and illnesses as well as the employer's comprehension of which cases are work related using the record-keeping guidelines of the U.S. Department of Labor. Changes in the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, worker experience and training, and the number of hours worked can have an effect on the number of injuries and illnesses reported in a given year.

The BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses provides information on characteristics, such as occupations, age, sex, race, and length of service, of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. The survey also includes data concerning the circumstances of the injury or illness, including nature of the injury or illness, part of body affected, event or exposure, and primary and secondary sources of the injury or illness.

Nonfatal occupational injuries are defined as involving one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment (other than first aid). An occupational injury is defined as an injury, such as a cut, fracture, sprain, strain, amputation, etc., that results from a work event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment. An occupational illness is defined as any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. Occupational illnesses include acute and chronic illnesses or diseases that may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Lost workday cases are defined as cases that involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both. Lost workday cases involving days away from work are defined as the cases that result in days away from work or a combination of days away from work and days of restricted activity. Incidence rates denote the number of injuries and/or illnesses per a specified number of full-time workers.

The survey estimates for the characteristics of cases with days away from work are based on a scientifically selected probability sample instead of a census of the entire private industry population. Private industry establishments were selected to represent themselves and other establishments of the same industry and employment size that were not selected to participate in the survey for the reporting year. Selected establishments that were anticipated to have large numbers of days away from work cases were given instructions prior to the survey on how to sample the cases to minimize the burden of their response.

A standard error is calculated to determine the precision of each injury and illness estimate. The standard error defines a confidence interval (range) around

the estimate. The approximate 95 percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus two times the standard error. The standard error can be expressed as the relative standard error, or percent of the estimate. At the 95 percent confidence level, one can be 95 percent confident that the actual incidence rate falls within the confidence interval.

Establishments are classified into industry categories based on the 1987 *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual*. The case characteristics that are used to describe lost work-time injury and illness are based on rules and definitions of selection stipulated in the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System. The 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census defines the occupation of the injured or ill employee.

The survey can be used as an indicator of the magnitude of occupational safety and health problems. The statistics can help determine which industries need to improve safety programs and to assess the effectiveness of the Occupational Safety and Health Act in reducing work related injuries and illnesses. Labor and management can use the estimates obtained in the survey to evaluate safety programs. Other users include insurance carriers involved in workers' compensation, industrial hygienists, manufacturers of safety equipment, researchers, and others concerned with job safety and health.

Summary data presents numbers and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry. Data is presented for industry divisions and industries classified by 2-, 3-, and 4-digit SIC codes. Numbers and incidence rates of injuries and illnesses are presented for different types of cases: total cases; total lost workday cases; lost workday cases with days away from work; and cases without lost workdays. Incidence rates and numbers of illnesses are presented by category of illness.

The number and incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases in Missouri were reduced in 2001 compared with 2000 and 1999. There were a total of 118,400 nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases reported in private industry workplaces in Missouri in 2001 compared with 132,000 cases in 2000. The incidence rate (per 100 full-time workers) of these cases was reduced to 6.1 in 2001, down from 6.8 in 2000. These cases were reported in the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses administered by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics in collaboration with the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Analysis Section.

Manufacturing was again the major industry division with the highest nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rate. But the incidence rate was 10.1(per 100 full-time workers) in 2001 reduced from 11.0 in 2000 and 12.0 in 1999. Transportation equipment, motor vehicles and car bodies (SIC 3711) was again the industry with the highest nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rate at 39.3 (per 100 full-time workers). But this was reduced from the

2000 incidence rate of 40.9. Engineering and management services (SIC 87) again had the lowest nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rate at 1.0 (per 100 full-time workers), reduced from 1.5 in 2000.

Lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted activity, or both. The incidence rate of lost workday cases was reduced to 2.8 (per 100 full-time workers) in 2001 from 3.1 in 2000. The incidence rate of cases without lost workdays was reduced to 3.3 in 2001 down from 3.7 in 2000 and 4.3 in 1999.

The number of nonfatal occupational illness cases in Missouri private industry was increased to 11,900 cases in 2001 up from 11,100 in 2000. Of these 11,900 illness cases, 7,500 were in the manufacturing industry and 8,500 were disorders associated with repeated trauma. In 2000, there were 8,000 illness cases in the manufacturing industry and 7,800 illness cases were disorders associated with repeated trauma. Examples of disorders associated with repeated trauma are carpal tunnel syndrome and noise-induced hearing loss. The total nonfatal occupational illness incidence rate increased to 61.2 (per 10,000 full-time workers) in 2001 in Missouri private industry up from 57.0 in 2000.

The most serious nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases involve lost work time. There were 26,596 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri in 2001. This was a 21.6% reduction from 2000.

Manufacturing was the industry division with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2001 accounting for 25.8% of the total cases. But there was an 18.0% decrease in the number of injuries and illnesses in manufacturing in 2001 compared with 2000. There were decreases in the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in all industry divisions in 2001 compared with 2000.

Women were the injured or ill worker in 33.3% of the nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases involving days away from work. Women accounted for 48.0% of the employment in Missouri in 2001.

Workers aged 35 to 44 years accounted for 28.0% of the total number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work. But there was a 27.8% reduction in the number of cases in this age category in 2001 compared with 2000. There were decreases in all age categories except workers aged 65 and over which had a 26.4% increase in 2001 over 2000.

The operators, fabricators, and laborers occupational group accounted for 39.2% of the total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work. But there was a 28.1% decrease in the number of occupational injuries and illnesses in this group in 2001 compared with 2000. All occupational

groups except managerial and professional specialty had a decrease in the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2001 from 2000.

Workers with one to five years of service had the most (29.8%) nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work. There was a 24.2% decrease in the number of injuries and illnesses in this category in 2001 compared with 2000. There were decreased numbers of occupational injuries and illnesses in all years of service categories in 2001 compared with 2000.

White, non-Hispanic workers accounted for 61.1% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2001. But there was a 21.4% decrease in the number of injuries and illnesses compared with 2000. All race or ethnic origin categories had fewer injuries and illnesses in 2001 than 2000.

Truck drivers was the occupation with the most (1,794) nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. But truck drivers had 35.5% fewer injuries and illnesses in 2001 than 2000.

Four characteristics are used to describe the event that caused an occupational injury or illness. The nature describes the physical characteristics of the injury or illness. The part of body affected is identified for the worker. The event or exposure describes the way the incident occurred. The source identifies what directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness.

The nature of injury or illness in 43.8% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2001 was sprains, strains. But the number of injury and illness cases due to sprains, strains was reduced 21.5% in 2001 compared with 2000. Sprains, strains was the leading nature in all industry divisions except finance, insurance, and real estate.

Trunk, including shoulder and back, was the part of body affected in 36.4% of all nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases. But there were 20.3% fewer injury and illness cases affecting the trunk in 2001 compared with 2000. Trunk was the primary part of body affected in all industry divisions except manufacturing and finance, insurance, and real estate.

Worker motion or position and floors, walkways, ground surfaces were the sources in 34.3% of all nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2001.

Contact with objects and equipment and overexertion were the event or exposure in 53.0% of the nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases.

Summary Data

Chart 1 presents a comparison of the incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry division between Missouri and All United States for 2001 in private industry. Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N	= number of injuries and illnesses
EH	= total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
200,000	= base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Incidence rates are compared between Missouri and All United States for private industry and industry divisions. Missouri had lower incidence rates than All United States in construction, transportation and public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, and retail trade. The incidence rates were the same for Missouri and All United States in finance, insurance, and real estate.

The incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry division in Missouri private industry in 2000 and 2001 are presented in Chart 2. The incidence rates for private industry were reduced in 2001 compared to 2000. The incidence rates were reduced in 2001 in all industry divisions except agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; and transportation and public utilities. There were slight increases in 2001 in these three industry divisions.

The top ten major industry groups with the highest nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time employees for total cases in Missouri private industry in 2001 are shown in Chart 3. Transportation equipment had the highest incidence rate at 19.4, indicating that there was a rate of 19.4 injuries and illnesses for each 100 full-time employees in that industry group. This rate was slightly higher than the 2000 incidence rate of 18.9. This rate was higher than the incidence rate for transportation equipment for All United States, which was 12.6. Transportation by air was the industry group with the second highest incidence rate in Missouri at 13.1. It was reduced from 15.1 in 2000. Transportation by air was the industry group with the highest incidence rate for All United States with an incidence rate of 13.3.

Chart 4 shows the percent distribution of occupational illnesses by category of illness in Missouri private industry in 2001. The category of illness with the largest percentage of illnesses was disorders associated with repeated trauma at 71%. Disorders associated with repeated trauma was the category of illness in 65% of the occupational illnesses in All United States. The next largest category of illness was all other occupational illnesses accounting for 12% of the occupational illnesses. This category was 14% for All United States. The category with the third largest percentage of illnesses was skin diseases or disorders accounting for 8% of the occupational illnesses. Skin diseases or disorders accounted for 12% of the occupational illnesses in All United States.

The lost workday case incidence rates for occupational injuries and illnesses from 1995 to 2001 are shown in Chart 5. Lost workday cases have shown a declining trend from 1995 to 2001. The cases with days away from work category has also had a similar declining trend from 1995 to 2001. Cases with days of restricted work activity only have had a small decline from 1995 to 2001, with the exception of 1997. The incidence rates for cases with days of restricted work activity only have been stable from 1998 to 2001.

Chart 6 shows the incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri and All United States from 1995 to 2001. The rates have been declining from 1995 to 2001. But the rates for Missouri private industries are higher than the rates for All United States private industry.

Incidence rates (per 100 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types for Missouri private industry in 2001 are shown in Table 1. The incidence rates are presented for injuries and illnesses and for injuries only. Within each of these categories, cases are presented as total cases, lost workday cases, and cases without lost workdays. The lost workday cases are further separated into total lost workday cases and lost workday cases with days away from work. Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both. Lost workday cases with days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

Industries are listed as industry divisions and selected industries identified by a 2-digit SIC code. The incidence rates for private industry in Missouri for 2001 were 6.1 for total nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases and 5.5 for total nonfatal occupational injury cases. These rates were reduced from the 2000 rates of 6.8 and 6.2 and the 1999 rates of 7.6 and 6.9, respectively. Both incidence rates were reduced more than ten percent from 2000 and approximately 20 percent from 1999.

The private industry division with the highest incidence rate of total cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2001 was manufacturing with an incidence rate of 10.1. But this rate was reduced from 11.0 in 2000 and 12.0 in 1999. The private industry division with the highest incidence rate of total cases of nonfatal occupational injuries in 2001 was also manufacturing with an incidence rate of 8.1. This rate was reduced from 8.9 in 2000 and 9.9 in 1999.

The selected industry with the highest incidence rate of total cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2001 was transportation equipment (SIC 37, durable goods, manufacturing) with an incidence rate of 19.4. This rate was increased from 18.9 in 2000. The selected industry with the highest incidence rate of total cases of nonfatal occupational injuries in 2001 was

transportation by air (SIC 45, transportation and public utilities) with an incidence rate of 13.0. This rate was reduced from the 2000 rate of 14.8.

Finance, insurance, and real estate was the industry division with the lowest incidence rate of total nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases at 1.8 and the lowest incidence rate of total nonfatal occupational injury cases at 1.6. Data was not available in 2000 for the finance, insurance, and real estate industry division. But the 2001 incidence rates were less than the 1999 rates of 2.1 for the injury and illness cases and 1.9 for the injury cases.

Engineering and management services (SIC 87, services) was the selected industry that had both the lowest total nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rate (1.0) and the lowest total nonfatal occupational injury incidence rate (0.8) in 2001. The rates were reduced from 1.5 and 1.4, respectively, in 2000.

Table 2 presents the numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types in Missouri private industry in 2001. The case and industry categories are the same as those described for Table 1. There were 118,400 total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry in 2001. This was more than a ten percent reduction from the 132,000 injury and illness cases reported in 2000 and almost a 20 percent reduction from the 147,000 injury and illness cases reported in 1999. There were 106,600 total nonfatal occupational injury cases in 2001. This was almost a 12 percent reduction from the 120,900 total nonfatal occupational injury cases in 2000 and more than a 20 percent reduction from the 134,800 injury cases reported in 1999.

Manufacturing was the major industry division with the highest number of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (37,300). This accounted for 31.5 percent of the total number of injury and illness cases in 2001 in Missouri private industry. Manufacturing also had the highest number of total nonfatal occupational injuries in 2001 (29,700). This was 27.9 percent of the total injury cases in 2001 in Missouri private industry. Mining was the industry division with the fewest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (200) and the fewest number of nonfatal occupational injuries (200) in 2001.

Health services (SIC 80, services) was the selected industry with the highest number of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (13,000) and the highest number of total nonfatal occupational injuries (11,900) in 2001. Metal mining (SIC 10, mining) and coal mining (SIC 12, mining) each had fewer than 50 total nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases and fewer than 50 total nonfatal occupational injury cases. The selected industries that had the lowest reported numbers of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses and the lowest numbers of total nonfatal occupational injuries in 2001 were nonmetallic minerals, except fuels (SIC 14, mining); railroad transportation (SIC 40,

transportation and public utilities); and apparel and accessory stores (SIC 56, retail trade).

The incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry division and employment size of private industry in Missouri in 2001 are presented in Table 3. The categories for establishment employment size (number of workers) are 1 to 10; 11 to 49; 50 to 249; 250 to 999; and 1,000 or more. Private industry establishments with 50 to 249 workers had the highest incidence rate (6.9) of nonfatal occupational injuries in 2000. This rate was reduced from 7.9 in 2000 and 8.9 in 1999. Durable goods, manufacturing was the industry division with the highest incidence rate (9.0) for all establishments in 2000. This rate was reduced from 9.8 in 2000 and 11.6 in 1999.

Table 4 shows the numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry division and selected case types in Missouri private industry in 2001. The numbers of illnesses are separated into total cases, lost workday cases, cases without lost workdays, and disorders associated with repeated trauma. Lost workday cases are further separated into total lost workday cases and lost workday cases with days away from work. Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both. Lost workday cases with days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity. There were 11,900 total nonfatal occupational illnesses in private industry in Missouri in 2001. This was an increase from 11,100 cases in 2000. 8,500 of the illness cases in 2001 were disorders associated with repeated trauma. This was an increase over 7,800 disorders associated with repeated trauma in 2000. Manufacturing, with 7,500 cases, was the major industry division with the most total nonfatal occupational illness cases. But the number of total nonfatal occupational illnesses in the manufacturing industry was reduced from 8,000 total cases in 2000.

Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry division and selected case types in Missouri private industry from 1999 to 2001 are presented in Table 5. Cases are presented as total cases, lost workday cases, and cases without lost workdays as described in Table 1. Incidence rates for lost workday cases with days of restricted work activity only are also included in the table. The incidence rates for Missouri private industry for total cases have decreased each year from 1999 to 2001 (7.6, 6.8, 6.1, respectively). Many of the industry divisions also show a similar decline. The incidence rates for total lost workday cases have also decreased each year from 1999 to 2001 (3.2, 3.1, 2.8, respectively). The incidence rates for total lost workday cases are less in 2001 than 2000 in all industry divisions except finance, insurance, and real estate, which did not have 2000 data available, and services, which had the same rate for 2001 and 2000. The incidence rates for lost workday cases with days away from work have also decreased each year from 1999 to 2001 (1.8, 1.7, 1.4, respectively). This rate decreased from 2000 to 2001 in all industry divisions except finance, insurance, and real estate, which did not have data available in

2000. The incidence rates for lost workday cases with days of restricted work activity only remained the same from 1999 to 2001 (1.4). The incidence rates for cases without lost workdays decreased each year from 1999 to 2001 (4.3, 3.7, 3.3, respectively).

Table 6 shows the incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types in Missouri private industry in 2001. Cases are presented as total cases, lost workday cases, and cases without lost workdays as described for Table 1. Incidence rates are listed for both injuries and illnesses and for injuries only. The industries are listed as industry divisions and industries with 2-, 3-, and 4- digit SIC codes.

Motor vehicles and car bodies (SIC 3711, transportation equipment, durable goods, manufacturing) was the industry with the highest incidence rate for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with an incidence rate of 39.3. This was a reduction from the 2000 rate of 40.9 and the 1999 rate of 41.5. Motor vehicles and car bodies also had the highest incidence rate for total nonfatal occupational injuries (21.8). This was also a reduction from the 2000 rate of 23.6 and the 1999 rate of 23.7. Motor vehicles and equipment (SIC 371) was the industry with the second highest incidence rates for both injuries and illnesses and injuries. Poultry slaughtering and processing (SIC 2015, meat products, food and kindred products, nondurable goods, manufacturing) had the third highest rates for both injuries and illnesses and injuries. Engineering and management services (SIC 87, services) was the industry with the lowest incidence rates in 2001 for total injury and illness cases (1.0). This was a 33.3 percent reduction from the 2000 rate of 1.5. Engineering and management services also had the lowest incident rates in 2001 for total injury cases (0.8). This was a 42.9 percent reduction from the 2000 rate of 1.4.

The numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types for Missouri private industry in 2001 are shown in Table 7. Cases are presented as total cases, lost workday cases, and cases without lost workdays, as described for Table 1, for injuries and illnesses and for injuries alone. The industries are listed by industry division and industries with 2-, 3-, and 4- digit SIC codes.

Health services (SIC 80, services) was the industry with the most total nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases (13,000) and the most total nonfatal occupational injury cases (11,900) in 2001. There were fewer than 50 total nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases in metal mining (SIC 10, mining) and coal mining (SIC 12, mining). The industry with the lowest reported number of injuries and illnesses (100) was household appliances (SIC 363, electronic and other electric equipment, durable goods, manufacturing). There were fewer than 50 total nonfatal occupational injury cases in metal mining and coal mining. The industry with the lowest reported number of injuries (100) was household appliances.

Table 8 presents the nonfatal occupational illness incidence rates by industry and category of illness for Missouri private industry in 2001. These incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N	= number of illnesses
EH	= total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
20,000,000	= base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

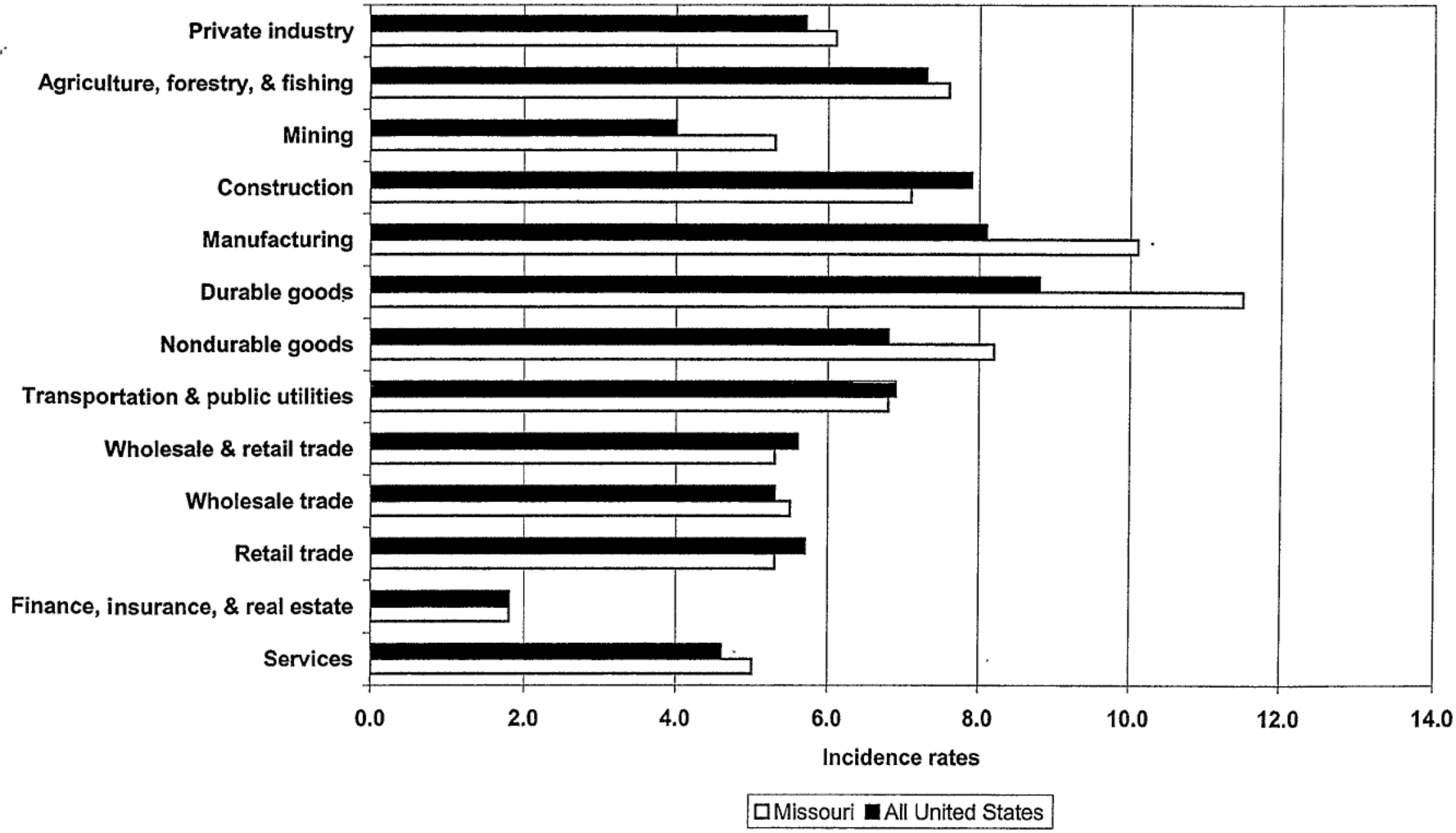
The categories of illnesses are: total cases; skin diseases or disorders; dust diseases of the lungs; respiratory conditions due to toxic agents; poisoning; disorders due to physical agents; disorders associated with repeated trauma; and all other occupational illnesses.

The incidence rate of total illness cases in Missouri private industry in 2001 was 61.2. This was an increase from the 2000 rate of 57.0. Disorders associated with repeated trauma had the highest incident rate of the individual illness categories at 44.1. This was a 9.2 percent increase from the 2000 rate of 40.4. The illness category with the lowest incidence rate was dust diseases of the lungs at 0.2.

Manufacturing was the major industry division with the highest incidence rate (203.5) of total cases of nonfatal occupational illnesses in 2001. Manufacturing also had the highest incidence rates in 2001 for poisoning, disorders due to physical agents, disorders associated with repeated trauma, and all other occupational illnesses. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing was the industry division with the highest illness incidence rate for skin diseases or disorders. Mining was the industry division with the highest incidence rate for dust diseases of the lungs. Services was the industry division with the highest incidence rate for respiratory conditions due to toxic agents.

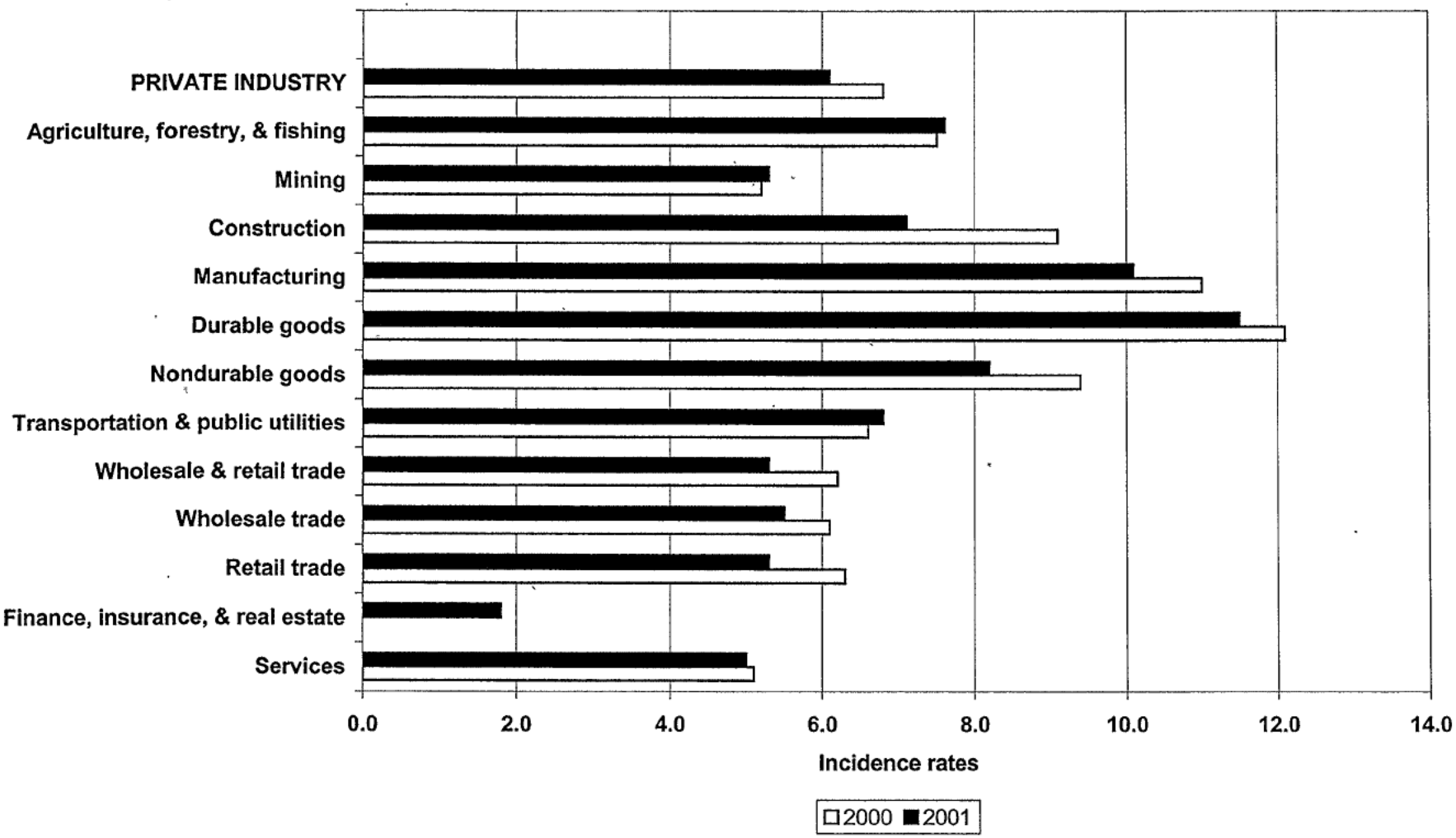
The numbers of new cases of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry and category of illness in Missouri private industry in 2001 are presented in Table 9. The categories of illnesses are the same as those listed for Table 8. There were less than 50 new cases of dust diseases of the lungs in all Missouri private industry in 2001. Manufacturing was the major industry division with the most new illness cases in 2001 in total cases, skin diseases or disorders, poisoning, disorders due to physical agents, and disorders associated with repeated trauma. Services was the major industry division that had the most new illness cases in 2001 of respiratory conditions due to toxic agents and all other occupational illnesses.

Chart 1. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry division, Missouri and All United States, 2001



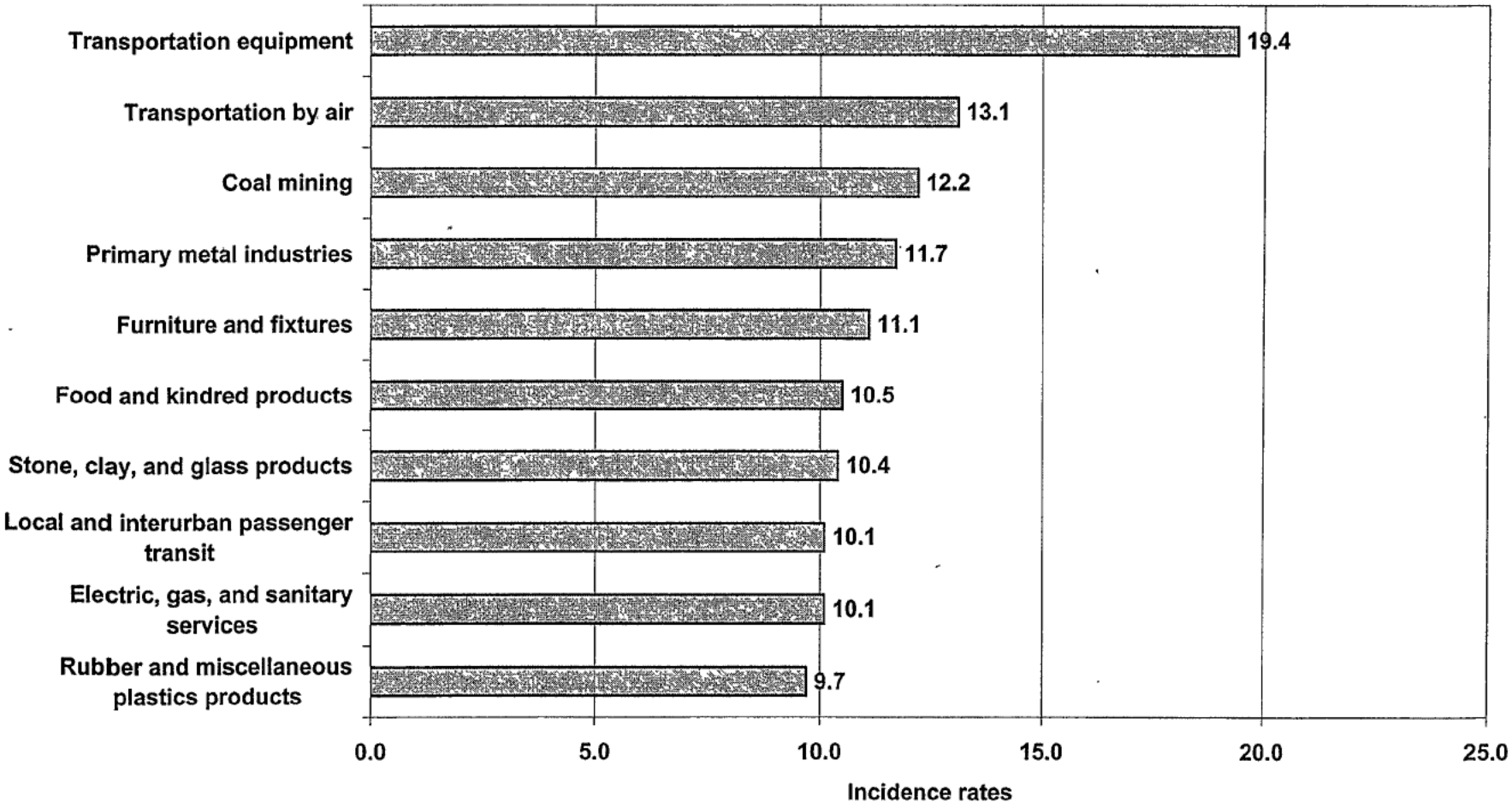
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 2. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry division, Missouri, 2000 & 2001



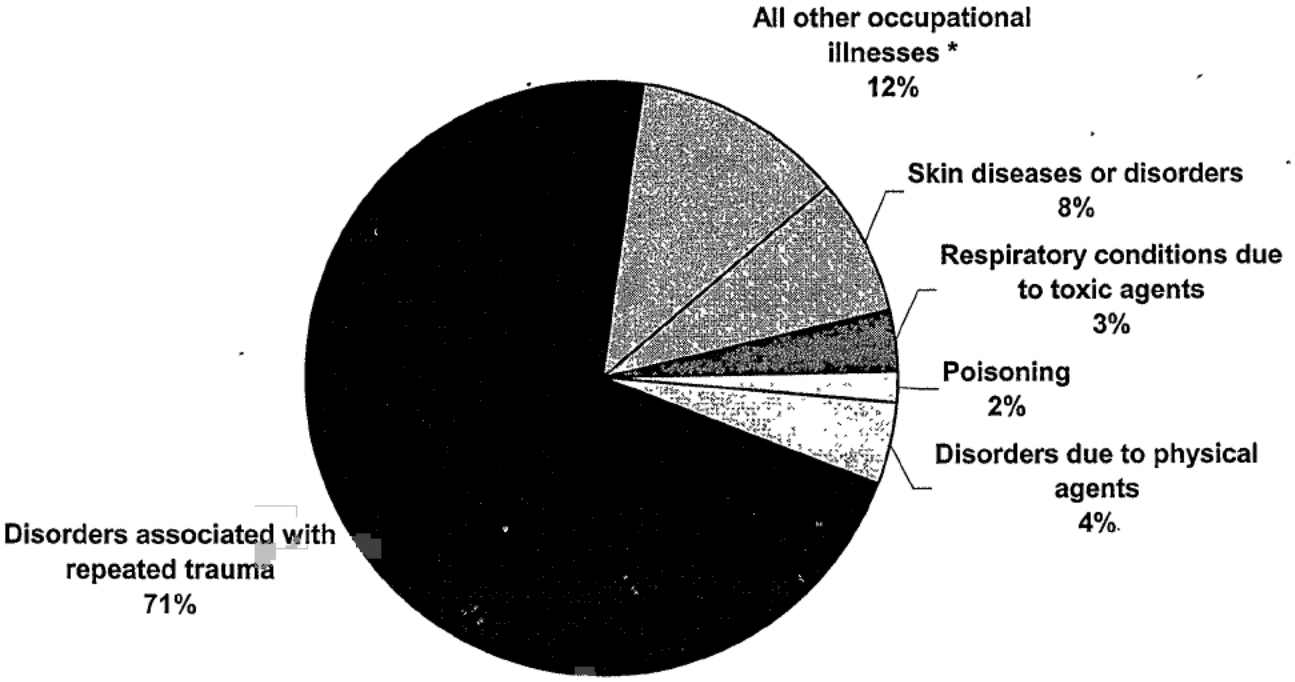
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 3. Major industry groups with the highest nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time employees for total cases, Missouri, 2001



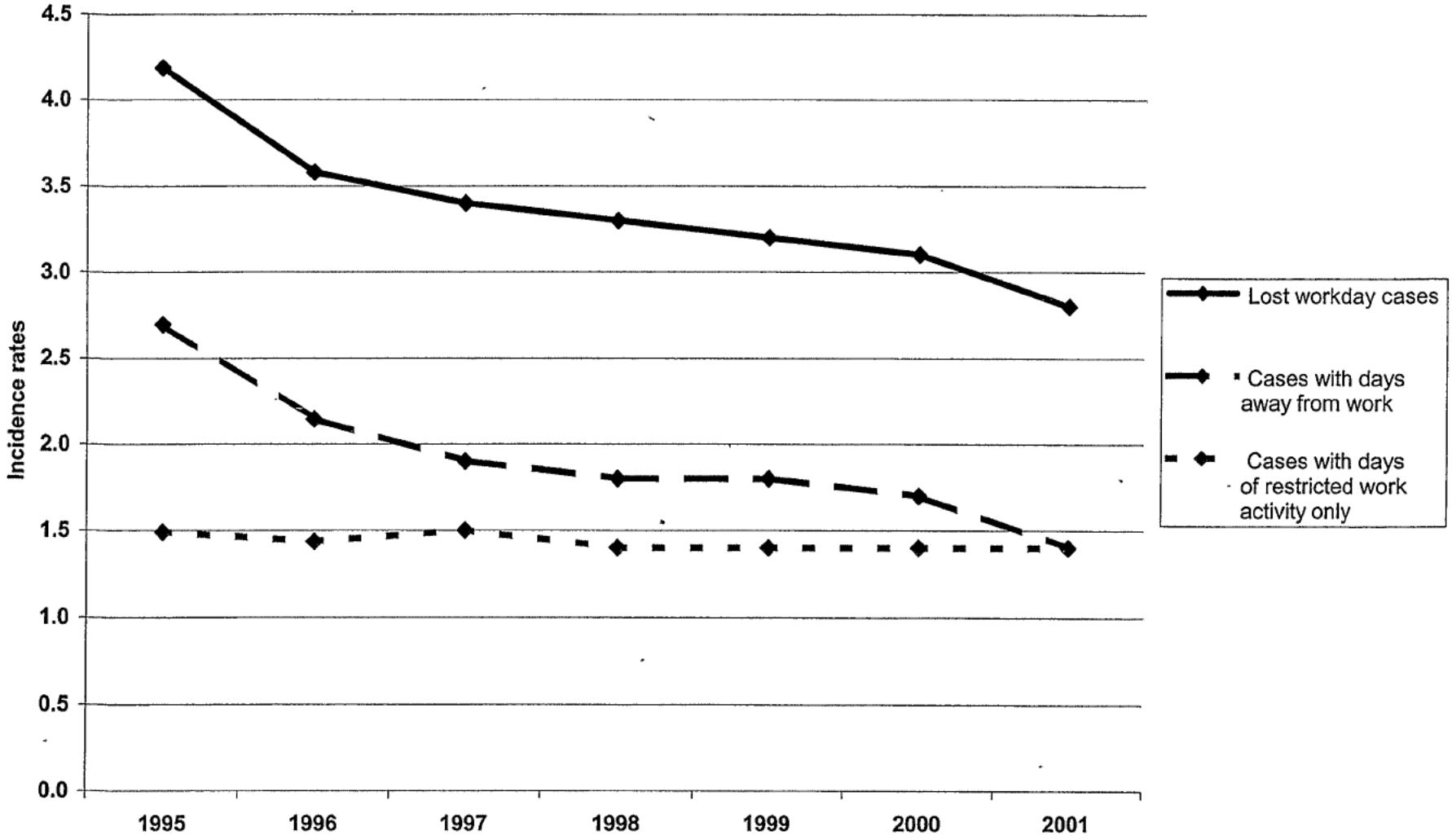
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 4. Percent distribution of occupational illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, private industry, 2001



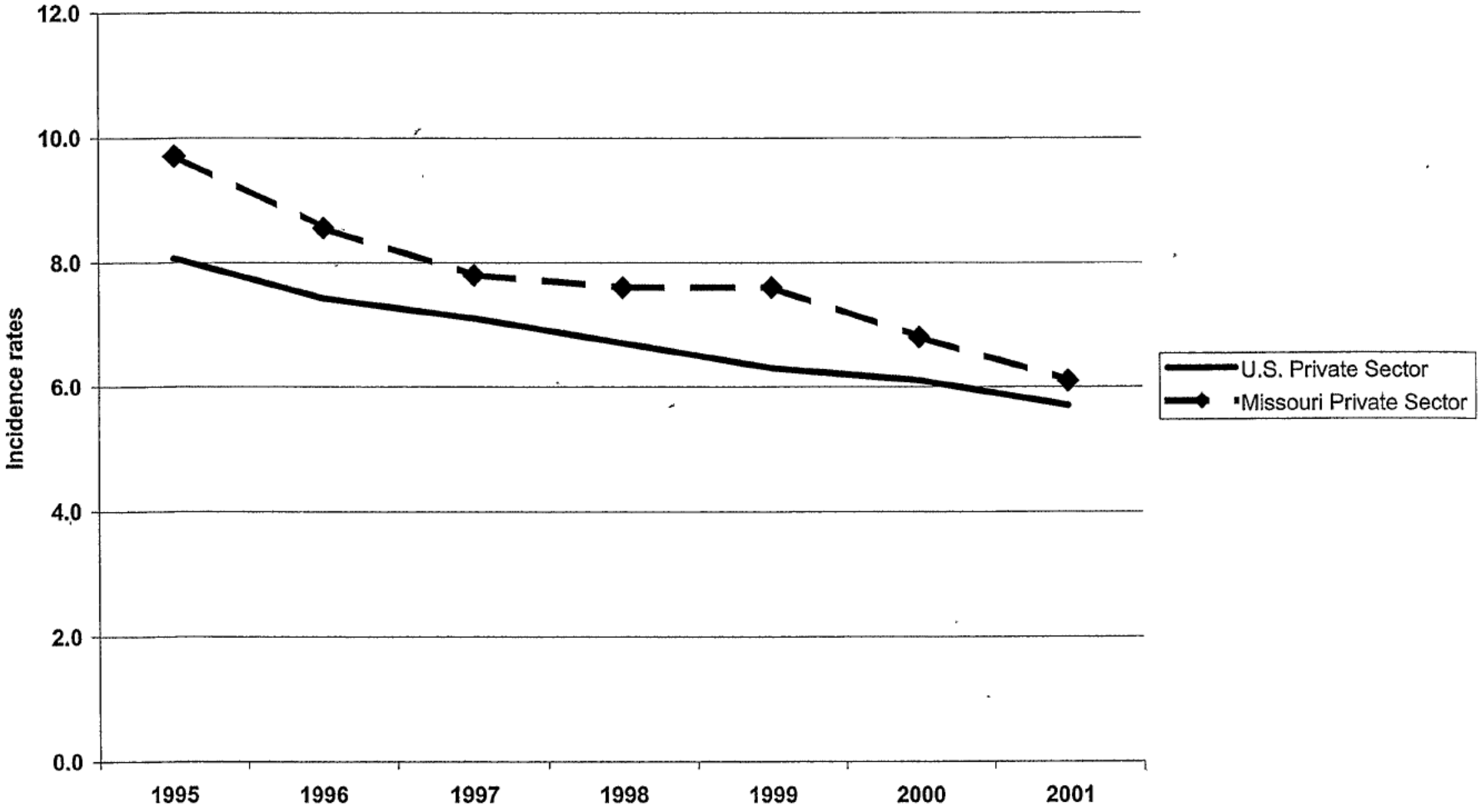
* All other occupational illnesses may include other categories not shown separately.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 5. Lost workday case incidence rates, injuries and illnesses, Missouri, private industry, 1995-2001



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 6. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri and All United States, 1995-2001



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 1. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2001

Missouri

Industry[2]	SIC code[3]	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
			Total[4]	With days away from work[5]			Total[4]	With days away from work[5]	
Private Industry[6]		6.1	2.8	1.4	3.3	5.5	2.5	1.3	3.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[6]		7.6	2.1	1.5	5.5	7.2	2.0	1.5	5.2
Mining[7]		5.3	3.3	2.1	2.0	5.1	3.1	2.0	2.0
Metal mining[8]	10	6.5	4.4	4.0	2.1	5.5	3.4	3.0	2.1
Coal mining[8]	12	12.2	12.2	12.2	([10])	12.2	12.2	12.2	([10])
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels[8]	14	5.2	3.1	1.8	2.1	5.1	3.1	1.8	2.0
Construction		7.1	3.4	2.5	3.7	7.0	3.4	2.5	3.6
General building contractors	15	5.8	2.8	2.0	3.0	5.8	2.8	2.0	3.0
Heavy construction, except building	16	5.8	3.5	1.9	2.3	5.5	3.4	1.8	2.1
Special trade contractors	17	7.8	3.6	2.8	4.2	7.7	3.5	2.8	4.1
Manufacturing		10.1	4.9	1.9	5.2	8.1	3.9	1.5	4.1
Durable goods		11.5	5.5	2.2	6.0	9.0	4.3	1.8	4.7
Lumber and wood products	24	9.6	5.7	4.1	3.9	9.4	5.6	4.0	3.8
Furniture and fixtures	25	11.1	6.7	3.2	4.4	9.1	5.6	2.6	3.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	10.4	4.6	3.0	5.9	9.3	4.4	2.8	4.9
Primary metal industries	33	11.7	7.1	2.9	4.6	10.4	6.2	2.4	4.2
Fabricated metal products	34	9.1	4.3	2.0	4.8	8.1	3.8	1.7	4.3
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	9.3	3.9	1.7	5.4	8.4	3.3	1.4	5.1
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	6.8	3.6	1.1	3.2	5.3	2.7	0.8	2.6
Transportation equipment	37	19.4	8.6	2.8	10.9	12.8	5.7	1.9	7.1
Instruments and related products	38	5.3	2.6	0.7	2.7	4.6	2.4	0.6	2.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	6.0	3.6	1.1	2.4	5.3	3.2	1.0	2.1
Nondurable goods		8.2	4.2	1.3	4.0	6.7	3.4	1.2	3.3
Food and kindred products	20	10.5	5.7	1.5	4.8	7.8	4.1	1.4	3.6
Printing and publishing	27	4.2	2.0	0.9	2.3	4.0	1.9	0.9	2.1
Chemicals and allied products	28	4.1	2.2	0.8	1.9	3.3	1.8	0.6	1.5
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	9.7	4.1	1.8	5.6	8.0	3.4	1.6	4.6
Transportation and public utilities[9]		6.8	3.8	2.4	3.0	6.5	3.7	2.3	2.8
Railroad transportation[9]	40	2.2	1.7	1.3	0.5	2.1	1.6	1.3	0.5
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	10.1	4.4	2.8	5.7	10.0	4.4	2.8	5.6
Trucking and warehousing	42	6.7	3.6	2.4	3.1	6.7	3.6	2.4	3.1
Transportation by air	45	13.1	8.4	4.9	4.7	13.0	8.4	4.8	4.6
Transportation services	47	4.8	2.1	1.6	2.8	4.6	1.9	1.5	2.7
Communications	48	2.9	1.6	1.4	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.0
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	10.1	5.5	2.1	4.7	9.6	5.2	1.9	4.4
Wholesale and retail trade		5.3	2.3	1.3	3.1	5.1	2.2	1.2	3.0
Wholesale trade		5.5	2.7	1.4	2.8	5.1	2.5	1.3	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	SIC code[3]	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total[4]	With days away from work[5]			Total[4]	With days away from work[5]	
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	6.2	2.8	1.3	3.4	5.7	2.5	1.2	3.2
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	4.5	2.5	1.4	2.0	4.3	2.5	1.4	1.8
Retail trade		5.3	2.1	1.2	3.2	5.2	2.1	1.2	3.1
Building materials and garden supplies	52	6.9	2.8	1.3	4.0	6.8	2.8	1.3	4.0
General merchandise stores	53	7.8	4.1	2.1	3.7	7.6	4.1	2.1	3.5
Food stores	54	6.5	2.9	1.5	3.6	6.0	2.6	1.3	3.4
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	4.6	1.9	1.0	2.7	4.5	1.8	0.9	2.7
Apparel and accessory stores	56	1.9	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.8	0.7	0.7	1.1
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	4.6	2.6	1.8	2.1	4.6	2.6	1.8	2.1
Eating and drinking places	58	5.0	1.2	1.0	3.8	5.0	1.2	1.0	3.8
Miscellaneous retail	59	2.9	1.4	0.6	1.4	2.7	1.3	0.6	1.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.8	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.9
Real estate	65	4.3	2.4	1.6	1.9	4.3	2.4	1.6	1.9
Services		5.0	2.0	0.9	3.0	4.6	1.9	0.8	2.7
Hotels and other lodging places	70	7.1	2.5	1.4	4.6	6.8	2.3	1.3	4.5
Personal services	72	2.4	1.2	0.5	1.1	2.4	1.2	0.5	1.1
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	4.1	1.9	1.1	2.2	4.1	1.9	1.1	2.2
Amusement and recreation services	79	6.8	2.7	0.9	4.2	6.6	2.6	0.9	4.0
Health services	80	6.6	2.8	1.2	3.8	6.0	2.7	1.1	3.3
Social services	83	7.0	3.6	1.0	3.4	6.8	3.5	1.0	3.3
Engineering and management services	87	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.4

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[3] *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

[4] Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

[5] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[6] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[7] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[8] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded.

[9] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[10] Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2001

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	SIC code[2]	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
			Total[3]	With days away from work[4]			Total[3]	With days away from work[4]	
Private Industry[5]		118.4	53.9	26.6	64.5	106.6	48.6	24.6	58.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[5]		1.5	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.3	1.0
Mining[6]		0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Metal mining[7]	10	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])
Coal mining[7]	12	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels[7]	14	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction		9.1	4.3	3.2	4.8	9.0	4.3	3.2	4.6
General building contractors	15	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.9
Heavy construction, except building	16	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.4
Special trade contractors	17	6.5	2.9	2.3	3.5	6.4	2.9	2.3	3.4
Manufacturing		37.3	18.2	6.9	19.1	29.7	14.5	5.7	15.2
Durable goods		24.3	11.6	4.7	12.7	19.1	9.1	3.8	10.0
Lumber and wood products	24	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4
Furniture and fixtures	25	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5
Primary metal industries	33	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.5
Fabricated metal products	34	2.9	1.4	0.7	1.5	2.6	1.2	0.6	1.4
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	3.6	1.5	0.6	2.1	3.2	1.3	0.6	1.9
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	1.9	1.0	0.3	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.7
Transportation equipment	37	10.1	4.4	1.4	5.6	6.6	2.9	1.0	3.7
Instruments and related products	38	0.4	0.2	([9])	0.2	0.3	0.2	([9])	0.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Nondurable goods		12.9	6.6	2.1	6.4	10.6	5.4	1.9	5.2
Food and kindred products	20	5.4	2.9	0.8	2.5	4.0	2.1	0.7	1.9
Printing and publishing	27	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.8
Chemicals and allied products	28	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	1.9	0.8	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.9
Transportation and public utilities[8]		11.5	6.4	4.0	5.0	11.0	6.3	3.9	4.8
Railroad transportation[8]	40	0.2	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.2	0.1	0.1	([9])
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4
Trucking and warehousing	42	3.9	2.1	1.4	1.8	3.8	2.1	1.4	1.8
Transportation by air	45	2.9	1.9	1.1	1.0	2.9	1.9	1.1	1.0
Transportation services	47	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Communications	48	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.9	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade		27.1	11.6	6.4	15.5	26.1	11.0	6.1	15.1
Wholesale trade		7.7	3.8	1.9	3.9	7.2	3.5	1.8	3.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	SIC code[2]	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total[3]	With days away from work[4]			Total[3]	With days away from work[4]	
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	5.1	2.3	1.1	2.8	4.6	2.0	0.9	2.6
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	2.7	1.5	0.8	1.2	2.6	1.5	0.8	1.1
Retail trade		19.4	7.8	4.4	11.6	18.9	7.5	4.3	11.4
Building materials and garden supplies	52	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.8
General merchandise stores	53	4.5	2.4	1.2	2.1	4.4	2.4	1.2	2.1
Food stores	54	2.6	1.2	0.6	1.5	2.4	1.0	0.5	1.4
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	2.5	1.0	0.5	1.5	2.4	1.0	0.5	1.5
Apparel and accessory stores	56	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3
Eating and drinking places	58	6.1	1.5	1.2	4.6	6.1	1.5	1.2	4.6
Miscellaneous retail	59	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate		2.8	1.1	0.7	1.7	2.4	1.0	0.7	1.4
Real estate	65	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.5
Services		29.0	11.7	5.0	17.3	26.6	10.9	4.7	15.7
Hotels and other lodging places	70	1.8	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.7	0.6	0.3	1.1
Personal services	72	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.6
Amusement and recreation services	79	1.8	0.7	0.2	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.2	1.1
Health services	80	13.0	5.5	2.4	7.5	11.9	5.4	2.3	6.6
Social services	83	3.0	1.6	0.4	1.5	2.9	1.5	0.4	1.4
Engineering and management services	87	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2

[1] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[2] *Standard Industrial Classification Manual,* 1987 Edition.

[3] Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

[4] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[6] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[7] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded.

[8] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[9] Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 3. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry division and employment size, 2001

Missouri

Industry division	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
Private industry[2]	5.5	2.0	4.8	6.9	6.2	6.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[2]	7.2	--	10.6	8.0	--	--
Mining[3]	5.1	2.7	6.0	4.4	--	--
Construction	7.0	4.6	7.1	8.7	--	--
Manufacturing	8.1	3.7	6.8	8.6	7.6	9.3
Durable goods	9.0	3.0	7.2	9.6	7.6	12.3
Nondurable goods	6.7	--	6.4	7.5	7.6	4.6
Transportation and public utilities[4]	6.5	2.9	6.9	8.4	5.1	6.7
Wholesale and retail trade	5.1	1.7	5.3	5.8	7.7	5.3
Wholesale trade	5.1	--	5.2	6.2	--	--
Retail trade	5.2	1.8	5.4	5.7	--	--
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.6	--	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.2
Services	4.6	1.1	2.3	7.1	5.0	5.7

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N	= number of injuries
EH	= total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000	= base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[4] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[5] Incidence rate less than 0.05.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry division and selected case types, 2001

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry division	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Disorders associated with repeated trauma
		Total[1]	With days away from work[2]		
Private industry[3]	11.9	5.3	2.0	6.5	8.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[3]	0.1	([6])	([6])	0.1	([6])
Mining[4]	([6])	([6])	([6])	([6])	([6])
Construction	0.1	([6])	([6])	0.1	([6])
Manufacturing	7.5	3.7	1.2	3.9	6.0
Durable goods	5.2	2.5	0.9	2.7	4.2
Nondurable goods	2.3	1.2	0.3	1.1	1.9
Transportation and public utilities[5]	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7
Wholesale trade	0.5	--	0.1	0.2	0.4
Retail trade	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Services	2.3	--	0.3	1.6	--

[1] Total lost workday cases involve days way from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

[2] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[3] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[4] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[5] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[6] Fewer than 50 cases.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 5. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry division and selected case types, 1999-2001

Missouri

Industry division	Total cases			Lost workday cases									Cases without lost workdays		
				Total[2]			With days away from work[3]			With days of restricted work activity only					
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Private industry[4]	7.6	6.8	6.1	3.2	3.1	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	4.3	3.7	3.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[4]	10.0	7.5	7.6	4.5	2.7	2.1	3.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.6	5.5	4.7	5.5
Mining[5]	5.1	5.2	5.3	3.2	3.5	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.1	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.9	1.6	2.0
Construction	10.3	9.1	7.1	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	2.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	5.9	4.6	3.7
Manufacturing	12.0	11.0	10.1	5.8	5.2	4.9	2.6	2.1	1.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	6.2	5.7	5.2
Durable goods	14.0	12.1	11.5	6.5	5.6	5.5	3.3	2.5	2.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	7.5	6.5	6.0
Nondurable goods	9.3	9.4	8.2	4.8	4.7	4.2	1.6	1.6	1.3	3.2	3.1	2.8	4.5	4.6	4.0
Transportation and public utilities[6]	6.7	6.6	6.8	3.5	4.0	3.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	3.2	2.6	3.0
Wholesale and retail trade	6.2	6.2	5.3	2.3	2.7	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.0	3.9	3.6	3.1
Wholesale trade	6.0	6.1	5.5	2.7	2.8	2.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	3.3	3.3	2.8
Retail trade	6.3	6.3	5.3	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.9	4.2	3.7	3.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.1	--	1.8	0.7	--	0.7	0.5	--	0.5	0.2	--	0.2	1.4	--	1.1
Services	6.7	5.1	5.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.2	4.1	3.1	3.0

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

[3] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[4] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[5] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[6] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[7] Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 6. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001

Missouri

Industry[2]	SIC code[3]	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
			Total[4]	With days away from work[5]			Total[4]	With days away from work[5]	
Private Industry[6]		6.1	2.8	1.4	3.3	5.5	2.5	1.3	3.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[6]		7.6	2.1	1.5	5.5	7.2	2.0	1.5	5.2
Mining[7]		5.3	3.3	2.1	2.0	5.1	3.1	2.0	2.0
Metal mining[8]	10	6.5	4.4	4.0	2.1	5.5	3.4	3.0	2.1
Coal mining[8]	12	12.2	12.2	12.2	([10])	12.2	12.2	12.2	([10])
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels[8]	14	5.2	3.1	1.8	2.1	5.1	3.1	1.8	2.0
Construction		7.1	3.4	2.5	3.7	7.0	3.4	2.5	3.6
General building contractors	15	5.8	2.8	2.0	3.0	5.8	2.8	2.0	3.0
Residential building construction	152	5.8	3.1	2.4	2.7	5.7	3.1	2.4	2.6
Nonresidential building construction	154	6.4	2.9	2.0	3.5	6.4	2.9	2.0	3.5
Heavy construction, except building	16	5.8	3.5	1.9	2.3	5.5	3.4	1.8	2.1
Heavy construction, except highway	162	5.2	3.0	1.7	2.2	4.9	3.0	1.6	2.0
Special trade contractors	17	7.8	3.6	2.8	4.2	7.7	3.5	2.8	4.1
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	7.1	4.1	3.3	3.0	7.1	4.1	3.3	3.0
Electrical work	173	5.6	2.4	1.7	3.3	5.5	2.4	1.7	3.1
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	9.8	3.0	2.9	6.8	9.4	3.0	2.8	6.4
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	10.8	4.9	3.3	5.9	10.8	4.9	3.3	5.9
Concrete work	177	10.2	3.3	2.1	6.9	10.2	3.3	2.1	6.9
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	9.4	4.3	3.2	5.1	9.3	4.3	3.2	5.0
Manufacturing		10.1	4.9	1.9	5.2	8.1	3.9	1.5	4.1
Durable goods		11.5	5.5	2.2	6.0	9.0	4.3	1.8	4.7
Lumber and wood products	24	9.6	5.7	4.1	3.9	9.4	5.6	4.0	3.8
Furniture and fixtures	25	11.1	6.7	3.2	4.4	9.1	5.6	2.6	3.5
Household furniture	251	12.0	6.6	2.4	5.4	10.2	5.5	1.9	4.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	10.4	4.6	3.0	5.9	9.3	4.4	2.8	4.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	8.6	4.3	3.1	4.3	8.1	4.2	3.0	3.9
Primary metal industries	33	11.7	7.1	2.9	4.6	10.4	6.2	2.4	4.2
Fabricated metal products	34	9.1	4.3	2.0	4.8	8.1	3.8	1.7	4.3
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	9.5	5.8	2.5	3.7	7.9	4.9	1.9	3.0
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	9.3	3.9	1.7	5.4	8.4	3.3	1.4	5.1
Metalworking machinery	354	5.9	1.8	0.7	4.2	5.4	1.7	0.6	3.7
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	12.4	6.2	2.0	6.2	10.7	4.9	1.6	5.8
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	13.8	6.9	2.2	6.9	11.8	5.3	1.7	6.5
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	13.6	3.7	1.3	9.9	12.5	3.4	1.2	9.1
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	6.8	3.6	1.1	3.2	5.3	2.7	0.8	2.6
Household appliances	363	4.7	1.5	0.4	3.1	4.1	1.3	--	2.8
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	11.6	6.1	0.5	5.5	8.7	4.2	--	4.4
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	369	7.1	2.7	1.4	4.3	4.6	1.5	0.5	3.1
Transportation equipment	37	19.4	8.6	2.8	10.9	12.8	5.7	1.9	7.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	26.8	11.8	3.6	15.0	16.2	7.1	2.2	9.0
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	39.3	17.1	5.0	22.2	21.8	9.7	2.8	12.1
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	10.9	5.0	1.8	5.9	9.3	3.8	1.6	5.4
Instruments and related products	38	5.3	2.6	0.7	2.7	4.6	2.4	0.6	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	SIC code[3]	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total[4]	With days away from work[5]			Total[4]	With days away from work[5]	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	6.0	3.6	1.1	2.4	5.3	3.2	1.0	2.1
Nondurable goods		8.2	4.2	1.3	4.0	6.7	3.4	1.2	3.3
Food and kindred products	20	10.5	5.7	1.5	4.8	7.8	4.1	1.4	3.6
Meat products	201	19.8	11.1	1.5	8.7	12.5	6.8	1.2	5.7
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	23.9	13.3	1.1	10.6	14.6	7.6	0.8	6.9
Dairy products	202	10.4	6.7	3.2	3.7	9.7	6.1	3.1	3.6
Grain mill products	204	4.5	2.8	1.6	1.7	4.3	2.7	1.5	1.6
Printing and publishing	27	4.2	2.0	0.9	2.3	4.0	1.9	0.9	2.1
Newspapers	271	4.7	2.0	0.8	2.7	4.4	1.9	0.8	2.4
Commercial printing	275	5.3	2.9	1.5	2.5	5.1	2.7	1.5	2.4
Chemicals and allied products	28	4.1	2.2	0.8	1.9	3.3	1.8	0.6	1.5
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	9.7	4.1	1.8	5.6	8.0	3.4	1.6	4.6
Transportation and public utilities[9]		6.8	3.8	2.4	3.0	6.5	3.7	2.3	2.8
Railroad transportation[9]	40	2.2	1.7	1.3	0.5	2.1	1.6	1.3	0.5
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	10.1	4.4	2.8	5.7	10.0	4.4	2.8	5.6
Trucking and warehousing	42	6.7	3.6	2.4	3.1	6.7	3.6	2.4	3.1
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	6.2	3.4	2.4	2.8	6.2	3.4	2.4	2.8
Transportation by air	45	13.1	8.4	4.9	4.7	13.0	8.4	4.8	4.6
Transportation services	47	4.8	2.1	1.6	2.8	4.6	1.9	1.5	2.7
Communications	48	2.9	1.6	1.4	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.0
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	10.1	5.5	2.1	4.7	9.6	5.2	1.9	4.4
Electric services	491	10.5	5.7	2.5	4.7	9.7	5.5	2.3	4.3
Wholesale and retail trade		5.3	2.3	1.3	3.1	5.1	2.2	1.2	3.0
Wholesale trade		5.5	2.7	1.4	2.8	5.1	2.5	1.3	2.6
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	6.2	2.8	1.3	3.4	5.7	2.5	1.2	3.2
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	4.5	2.5	1.4	2.0	4.3	2.5	1.4	1.8
Retail trade		5.3	2.1	1.2	3.2	5.2	2.1	1.2	3.1
Building materials and garden supplies	52	6.9	2.8	1.3	4.0	6.8	2.8	1.3	4.0
Lumber and other building materials	521	7.8	3.2	1.5	4.7	7.8	3.1	1.4	4.7
General merchandise stores	53	7.8	4.1	2.1	3.7	7.6	4.1	2.1	3.5
Food stores	54	6.5	2.9	1.5	3.6	6.0	2.6	1.3	3.4
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	4.6	1.9	1.0	2.7	4.5	1.8	0.9	2.7
New and used car dealers	551	5.4	2.3	1.1	3.1	5.3	2.1	1.0	3.1
Gasoline service stations	554	2.9	1.1	0.8	1.8	2.9	1.1	0.8	1.7
Apparel and accessory stores	56	1.9	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.8	0.7	0.7	1.1
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	4.6	2.6	1.8	2.1	4.6	2.6	1.8	2.1
Eating and drinking places	58	5.0	1.2	1.0	3.8	5.0	1.2	1.0	3.8
Miscellaneous retail	59	2.9	1.4	0.6	1.4	2.7	1.3	0.6	1.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.8	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.9
Real estate	65	4.3	2.4	1.6	1.9	4.3	2.4	1.6	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[2]	SIC code[3]	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
			Total[4]	With days away from work[5]			Total[4]	With days away from work[5]	
Services		5.0	2.0	0.9	3.0	4.6	1.9	0.8	2.7
Hotels and other lodging places	70	7.1	2.5	1.4	4.6	6.8	2.3	1.3	4.5
Personal services	72	2.4	1.2	0.5	1.1	2.4	1.2	0.5	1.1
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	4.1	1.9	1.1	2.2	4.1	1.9	1.1	2.2
Amusement and recreation services	79	6.8	2.7	0.9	4.2	6.6	2.6	0.9	4.0
Health services	80	6.6	2.8	1.2	3.8	6.0	2.7	1.1	3.3
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	1.9	0.4	0.3	1.5	1.8	0.4	0.3	1.4
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	10.9	6.6	2.7	4.3	10.5	6.6	2.7	3.8
Hospitals	806	8.1	2.8	1.1	5.3	7.2	2.7	1.1	4.5
Social services	83	7.0	3.6	1.0	3.4	6.8	3.5	1.0	3.3
Engineering and management services	87	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.4

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N	= number of injuries and illnesses
EH	= total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000	= base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[3] *Standard Industrial Classification Manual,* 1987 Edition.

[4] Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

[5] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[6] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[7] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[8] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded.

[9] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[10] Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	SIC code[2]	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
			Total[3]	With days away from work[4]			Total[3]	With days away from work[4]	
Private Industry[5]		118.4	53.9	26.6	64.5	106.6	48.6	24.6	58.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[5]		1.5	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.3	1.0
Mining[6]		0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Metal mining[7]	10	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])
Coal mining[7]	12	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels[7]	14	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction		9.1	4.3	3.2	4.8	9.0	4.3	3.2	4.6
General building contractors	15	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.9
Residential building construction	152	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3
Nonresidential building construction	154	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5
Heavy construction, except building	16	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.4
Heavy construction, except highway	162	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2
Special trade contractors	17	6.5	2.9	2.3	3.5	6.4	2.9	2.3	3.4
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.6
Electrical work	173	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.6
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Concrete work	177	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.5
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.7
Manufacturing		37.3	18.2	6.9	19.1	29.7	14.5	5.7	15.2
Durable goods		24.3	11.6	4.7	12.7	19.1	9.1	3.8	10.0
Lumber and wood products	24	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4
Furniture and fixtures	25	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.5
Household furniture	251	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Primary metal industries	33	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.5
Fabricated metal products	34	2.9	1.4	0.7	1.5	2.6	1.2	0.6	1.4
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	3.6	1.5	0.6	2.1	3.2	1.3	0.6	1.9
Metalworking machinery	354	0.4	0.1	([9])	0.3	0.4	0.1	([9])	0.3
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.6
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.5
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	1.9	1.0	0.3	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.7
Household appliances	363	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1	0.1	([9])	--	([9])
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	0.6	0.3	([9])	0.3	0.4	0.2	--	0.2
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	369	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1
Transportation equipment	37	10.1	4.4	1.4	5.6	6.6	2.9	1.0	3.7
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	7.9	3.5	1.0	4.4	4.8	2.1	0.7	2.7
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	6.6	2.9	0.8	3.7	3.7	1.6	0.5	2.0
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.5
Instruments and related products	38	0.4	0.2	([9])	0.2	0.3	0.2	([9])	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	SIC code[2]	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
			Total[3]	With days away from work[4]			Total[3]	With days away from work[4]	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Nondurable goods		12.9	6.6	2.1	6.4	10.6	5.4	1.9	5.2
Food and kindred products	20	5.4	2.9	0.8	2.5	4.0	2.1	0.7	1.9
Meat products	201	3.2	1.8	0.2	1.4	2.0	1.1	0.2	0.9
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	2.5	1.4	0.1	1.1	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.7
Dairy products	202	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Grain mill products	204	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Printing and publishing	27	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.8
Newspapers	271	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Commercial printing	275	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
Chemicals and allied products	28	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	1.9	0.8	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.9
Transportation and public utilities[8]		11.5	6.4	4.0	5.0	11.0	6.3	3.9	4.8
Railroad transportation[8]	40	0.2	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.2	0.1	0.1	([9])
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4
Trucking and warehousing	42	3.9	2.1	1.4	1.8	3.8	2.1	1.4	1.8
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	3.2	1.8	1.3	1.5	3.2	1.8	1.3	1.4
Transportation by air	45	2.9	1.9	1.1	1.0	2.9	1.9	1.1	1.0
Transportation services	47	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Communications	48	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.9	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.8
Electric services	491	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade		27.1	11.6	6.4	15.5	26.1	11.0	6.1	15.1
Wholesale trade		7.7	3.8	1.9	3.9	7.2	3.5	1.8	3.7
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	5.1	2.3	1.1	2.8	4.6	2.0	0.9	2.6
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	2.7	1.5	0.8	1.2	2.6	1.5	0.8	1.1
Retail trade		19.4	7.8	4.4	11.6	18.9	7.5	4.3	11.4
Building materials and garden supplies	52	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.8
Lumber and other building materials	521	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.6
General merchandise stores	53	4.5	2.4	1.2	2.1	4.4	2.4	1.2	2.1
Food stores	54	2.6	1.2	0.6	1.5	2.4	1.0	0.5	1.4
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	2.5	1.0	0.5	1.5	2.4	1.0	0.5	1.5
New and used car dealers	551	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.7
Gasoline service stations	554	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3
Apparel and accessory stores	56	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3
Eating and drinking places	58	6.1	1.5	1.2	4.6	6.1	1.5	1.2	4.6
Miscellaneous retail	59	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate		2.8	1.1	0.7	1.7	2.4	1.0	0.7	1.4
Real estate	65	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and selected case types, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	SIC code[2]	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
			Total[3]	With days away from work[4]			Total[3]	With days away from work[4]	
Services		29.0	11.7	5.0	17.3	26.6	10.9	4.7	15.7
Hotels and other lodging places	70	1.8	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.7	0.6	0.3	1.1
Personal services	72	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.6
Amusement and recreation services	79	1.8	0.7	0.2	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.2	1.1
Health services	80	13.0	5.5	2.4	7.5	11.9	5.4	2.3	6.6
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	4.5	2.7	1.1	1.8	4.3	2.7	1.1	1.6
Hospitals	806	6.8	2.4	1.0	4.5	6.1	2.3	0.9	3.8
Social services	83	3.0	1.6	0.4	1.5	2.9	1.5	0.4	1.4
Engineering and management services	87	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2

[1] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[2] *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

[3] Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

[4] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[6] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[7] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded.

[8] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

[9] Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 8. Nonfatal occupational illness incidence rates by industry and category of illness, 2001

Missouri

Industry[1]	SIC code[2]	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers[3]							
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Dust diseases of the lungs	Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents	Poisoning	Disorders due to physical agents	Disorders associated with repeated trauma	All other occupational illnesses
Private Industry[4]		61.2	4.9	0.2	1.8	0.9	2.4	44.1	7.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[4]		32.4	14.7	([5])	1.5	([5])	([5])	13.7	2.5
Mining[6]		23.7	2.2	2.2	([5])	([5])	2.2	17.2	([5])
Metal mining[7]	10	92.3	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	13.2	79.1	([5])
Coal mining[7]	12	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels[7]	14	10.6	2.6	2.6	([5])	([5])	([5])	5.3	([5])
Construction		10.2	1.9	([5])	([5])	([5])	2.0	2.9	3.4
General building contractors	15	1.7	0.7	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	1.4
Heavy construction, except building	16	23.2	2.4	([5])	([5])	([5])	3.0	14.8	3.0
Special trade contractors	17	10.5	2.3	([5])	([5])	([5])	2.5	1.4	4.2
Manufacturing		203.5	12.1	0.6	3.0	2.8	8.7	163.4	12.9
Durable goods		245.9	13.3	0.9	1.3	4.4	13.1	197.0	15.8
Lumber and wood products	24	23.1	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	22.2	0.9
Furniture and fixtures	25	202.5	8.8	([5])	0.7	([5])	5.9	166.4	19.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	111.4	10.6	([5])	([5])	([5])	2.9	30.7	67.2
Primary metal industries	33	121.0	4.3	([5])	([5])	([5])	8.5	105.7	2.6
Fabricated metal products	34	96.9	0.3	5.0	2.5	([5])	2.2	76.7	10.6
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	96.9	15.2	([5])	([5])	([5])	1.6	76.5	3.9
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	148.8	9.5	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.8	128.3	7.1
Transportation equipment	37	664.8	32.1	0.4	3.1	17.4	46.0	535.6	30.5
Instruments and related products	38	68.7	([5])	([5])	1.5	1.5	([5])	65.8	([5])
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	70.9	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	59.5	11.3
Nondurable goods		146.7	10.6	0.1	5.1	0.6	3.0	118.2	9.1
Food and kindred products	20	273.0	17.1	0.2	4.1	0.6	2.6	231.6	16.7
Printing and publishing	27	27.5	0.8	([5])	([5])	([5])	0.3	25.9	0.5
Chemicals and allied products	28	85.0	8.7	0.4	0.4	2.1	([5])	71.0	2.5
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	171.8	16.7	([5])	30.7	([5])	14.1	96.8	14.1
Transportation and public utilities[8]		25.0	5.0	([5])	0.8	0.3	0.8	15.8	2.4
Railroad transportation[8]	40	8.5	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	6.0	2.4
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	6.4	([5])	([5])	5.1	([5])	([5])	([5])	1.3
Trucking and warehousing	42	3.7	([5])	([5])	0.9	([5])	([5])	3.0	([5])
Transportation by air	45	12.5	1.3	([5])	0.4	([5])	0.4	10.3	([5])
Transportation services	47	16.1	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	10.7	4.0
Communications	48	53.2	8.1	([5])	0.7	([5])	([5])	40.3	3.9
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	56.1	23.1	([5])	([5])	2.6	6.8	15.7	8.4
Wholesale and retail trade		19.3	0.6	([5])	([5])	0.8	1.6	13.5	2.6
Wholesale trade		37.2	1.1	([5])	([5])	3.0	4.0	26.8	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Nonfatal occupational illness incidence rates by industry and category of illness, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry[1]	SIC code[2]	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers[3]							
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Dust diseases of the lungs	Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents	Poisoning	Disorders due to physical agents	Disorders associated with repeated trauma	All other occupational illnesses
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	54.7	1.7	([5])	([5])	5.3	7.0	37.2	3.6
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	13.4	0.3	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	12.7	0.3
Retail trade		12.3	0.4	([5])	([5])	([5])	0.7	8.4	2.8
Building materials and garden supplies	52	7.3	2.1	([5])	([5])	([5])	2.1	3.6	([5])
General merchandise stores	53	19.0	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	3.6	8.0	7.4
Food stores	54	53.6	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	40.9	12.7
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	6.3	0.4	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	5.8	([5])
Apparel and accessory stores	56	6.0	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	6.0
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	1.8	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	1.8
Eating and drinking places	58	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Miscellaneous retail	59	15.0	2.2	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	12.8	([5])
Finance, insurance, and real estate		25.3	0.5	([5])	0.1	([5])	([5])	20.0	4.6
Real estate	65	2.8	2.8	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])
Services		40.2	5.4	0.2	4.0	0.3	0.4	--	9.9
Hotels and other lodging places	70	29.1	0.8	([5])	16.8	([5])	([5])	0.8	10.8
Personal services	72	3.4	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	3.4	([5])
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	0.4	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	0.4	([5])
Amusement and recreation services	79	21.4	4.2	([5])	0.4	([5])	2.7	6.5	7.7
Health services	80	52.7	7.3	0.5	6.9	0.1	0.7	12.6	24.6
Social services	83	22.8	9.2	([5])	([5])	3.0	([5])	10.6	([5])
Engineering and management services	87	16.2	0.2	([5])	([5])	([5])	0.7	13.3	2.0

[1] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[2] *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

[3] Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[4] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[5] Incidence rate less than 0.05.

[6] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[7] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded.

[8] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 9. Number of new cases of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry and category of illness, 2001

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	SIC code[2]	Number of illnesses by category							
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Dust diseases of the lungs	Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents	Poisoning	Disorders due to physical agents	Disorders associated with repeated trauma	All other occupational illnesses
Private Industry[3]		11.9	0.9	(4)	0.4	0.2	0.5	8.5	1.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[3]		0.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Mining[5]		(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Metal mining[6]	10	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Coal mining[6]	12	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels[6]	14	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction		0.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
General building contractors	15	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Heavy construction, except building	16	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Special trade contractors	17	0.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Manufacturing		7.5	0.4	(4)	0.1	0.1	0.3	6.0	0.5
Durable goods		5.2	0.3	(4)	(4)	0.1	0.3	4.2	0.3
Lumber and wood products	24	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Furniture and fixtures	25	0.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	0.2	(4)
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	0.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	0.1
Primary metal industries	33	0.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	0.1	(4)
Fabricated metal products	34	0.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	0.2	(4)
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	0.4	0.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	0.3	(4)
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	0.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	0.4	(4)
Transportation equipment	37	3.4	0.2	(4)	(4)	0.1	0.2	2.8	0.2
Instruments and related products	38	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	0.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Nondurable goods		2.3	0.2	(4)	0.1	(4)	(4)	1.9	0.1
Food and kindred products	20	1.4	0.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	1.2	0.1
Printing and publishing	27	0.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	0.1	(4)
Chemicals and allied products	28	0.2	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	0.2	(4)
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	0.3	(4)	(4)	0.1	(4)	(4)	0.2	(4)
Transportation and public utilities[7]		0.4	0.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	0.3	(4)
Railroad transportation[7]	40	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Trucking and warehousing	42	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Transportation by air	45	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Transportation services	47	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Communications	48	0.2	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	0.2	(4)
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	0.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Wholesale and retail trade		1.0	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	0.1	0.7	0.1
Wholesale trade		0.5	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	0.1	0.4	(4)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Number of new cases of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry and category of illness, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	SIC code[2]	Number of illnesses by category							
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Dust diseases of the lungs	Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents	Poisoning	Disorders due to physical agents	Disorders associated with repeated trauma	All other occupational illnesses
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	0.4	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	0.1	0.3	([4])
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	0.1	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	0.1	([4])
Retail trade		0.5	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	0.3	0.1
Building materials and garden supplies	52	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
General merchandise stores	53	0.1	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Food stores	54	0.2	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	0.2	0.1
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Apparel and accessory stores	56	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Eating and drinking places	58	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Miscellaneous retail	59	0.1	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	0.1	([4])
Finance, insurance, and real estate		0.4	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	0.3	0.1
Real estate	65	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Services		2.3	0.3	([4])	0.2	([4])	([4])	--	0.6
Hotels and other lodging places	70	0.1	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Personal services	72	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Amusement and recreation services	79	0.1	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Health services	80	1.0	0.1	([4])	0.1	([4])	([4])	0.3	0.5
Social services	83	0.1	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Engineering and management services	87	0.1	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	0.1	([4])

[1] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[2] *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

[3] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[4] Fewer than 50 cases.

[5] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[6] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded.

[7] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Case and Demographic Data

The most serious nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases involve lost worktime. There were 26,596 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2001, down 21.6 percent from the 33,924 cases in 2000. One measure of the severity of lost worktime cases is the percent distribution. A second measure of the severity of lost worktime cases is the median number of lost workdays. The median days away from work designates the point at which half the cases involved more days and half the cases involved fewer days. The median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry were six days in 2001.

Demographic information provides details of characteristics of the injured or ill worker. This information includes occupation, gender, age of worker, occupational group, length of service with employer at the time of the incident, and race or ethnic origin. Four case characteristics are used to describe each nonfatal occupational injury or illness. The nature of the injury or illness identifies the principal characteristics, or physical effects, of the injury or illness. The part of body affected is identified for the involved worker. The source of injury or illness identifies the object, substance, bodily motion, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness. The event or exposure describes the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted by the source of the injury or illness.

Chart 1 shows the percent distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure in Missouri private industry in 2001. The two major events or exposures were overexertion accounting for 28.1 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work and contact with object, equipment accounting for 24.9 percent.

The percent distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by source of injury or illness in Missouri private industry in 2001 are presented in Chart 2. Three sources accounted for 51.9 percent of the cases: worker motion or position accounted for 17.9 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work; other accounted for 17.6 percent; and floor, ground surfaces accounted for 16.4 percent.

Chart 3 presents the percent distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body affected in Missouri private industry in 2001. The part of body most affected was trunk, accounting for 36.4 percent of the occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work. Upper extremities was the second most affected part of body, accounting for 25.5 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. Lower

extremities accounted for 20.1 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.

The percent distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness in Missouri private industry in 2001 are shown in Chart 4. The primary nature of injury or illness was sprains, strains, which was the nature in 43.8 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Other was the second most frequent nature, accounting for 15.7 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.

Chart 5 shows the occupations with the most injuries and illnesses with days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2001. The occupation with the most injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was truck drivers with 1,794 injury and illness cases. But this number was reduced 35.5 percent from 2,783 cases in 2000. The occupation with the second most injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2001 was nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants with 1,193 injuries and illnesses with days away from work.

Occupations with the highest median days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2001 are presented in Chart 6. Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations had the highest median days away from work at 60 days. Guards and police, except public service, had the next highest median days away from work at 45 days. Waiters and waitresses had the third highest number of median days away from work at 44 days.

Median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by event or exposure in Missouri private industry in 2001 are presented in Chart 7. The event or exposure with the most median days away from work was fall to lower level with 16 median days away from work. But the number of median days away from work was reduced from 25 in 2000. The event or exposure with the second highest median days away from work was transportation accidents with 12 days. This was an increase from 10 median days in 2000.

Chart 8 presents the median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by source of injury or illness in Missouri private industry in 2001. Vehicles was the source with the highest number of median days away from work at 10 days. This was an increase from 7 median days away from work in 2000. Floors, walkways, ground surfaces and parts and materials were the sources with the next highest number of median days away from work in 2001 with nine days. Floors, walkways, ground surfaces had a reduction from 13 median days in 2000. Parts and materials had an increase from 6 median days in 2000.

Chart 9 shows the median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by part of body affected in Missouri private industry

in 2001. The part of body with the highest number of median days away from work was body systems with 17 median days away from work. This was an increase over the 2 median days away from work in 2000 due to body systems. Shoulder was the part of body with the second highest number of median days away from work at 16 days. This was an increase from the 10 median days away from work in 2000. Toe had been the part of body with the highest number of median days away from work in 2000. The median days away from work due to toe were reduced to three in 2001, down from 15 in 2000.

Median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by nature of injury or illness in Missouri private industry in 2001 are shown in Chart 10. The nature of injury or illness with the highest number of median days away from work was fractures with 21 days. Fractures had 23 median days away from work in 2000. Amputations was the nature with the second highest number of median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness in 2001 with 20 days. This was the same number of median days due to amputations as in 2000.

Chart 11 presents the median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by age of worker in Missouri private industry in 2001. Workers aged 65 and over had the highest number of median days away from work at ten days. But this was reduced 70.6 percent from the 34 median days away from work in 2000. Age categories 55 to 64, 45 to 54, and 35 to 44 each had nine median days away from work in 2001.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by length of service in Missouri private industry in 2001 are presented in Chart 12. The highest distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work is in the length of service category of 1 to 5 years at 29.8 percent. The next highest category is more than 5 years of service accounting for 26.2 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.

Chart 13 presents the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker in Missouri private industry in 2001. The age category with the highest distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work was 35 to 44 years with 28.0 percent. The age category with the second highest percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses was 25 to 34 years with 23.5 percent. The age category with the third highest percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses was 45 to 54 years with 22.7 percent. If these three categories are combined, workers aged 25 to 54 years accounted for 74.2 percent of the occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2001.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by major occupational group in Missouri private industry in 2001 are shown in Chart 14. Operators, fabricators, and laborers was the occupational group with the highest distribution of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work at 39.2 percent. Precision production, craft, and repair was the occupational group with the second highest distribution at 22.5 percent.

Chart 15 shows the number of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for selected occupations in Missouri private industry from 1992 to 2001. Trends are shown for truck drivers; nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants; construction laborers; laborers, nonconstruction; and assemblers.

The case and demographic statistical data separates the private industries into goods producing and service producing. The goods producing industries are: agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; construction; and manufacturing. The service producing industries are: transportation and public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

Table 1 presents the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker characteristics and industry division in 2001 for Missouri private industry. The worker characteristics presented are: sex; age; occupation; length of service with employer; and race or ethnic origin. There were 26,596 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2001. This number was reduced 21.6 percent from 33, 924 in 2000.

The largest percentage of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work (25.8 percent) was in the manufacturing industry division. Manufacturing had 6,854 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2001. This was a reduction of 18.0 percent from the 8,356 cases in 2000 and 33.8 percent from the 10,359 cases in 1999. Services was the industry division with the second most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2001 with 4,987. This was a reduction of 21.0 percent from the 6,312 cases in 2000 and 29.1 percent from the 7,037 cases in 1999.

The age group with the largest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was workers aged 35 to 44 years. But the 7,454 cases were reduced 27.8 percent from 2000. The age group with the fewest number of injuries and illnesses was 65 and over with 450. But this was a 26.4 percent increase over the number of cases in 2000. The occupation with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was operators, fabricators, and laborers. The 10,415 cases in 2001 were a 28.1 percent decrease from 2000 and a 35.3 percent decrease from 1999. The length of service with employer category with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work was 1 to 5 years.

The 7,929 cases in that category in 2001 were a 24.2 percent reduction from 2000. White, non-Hispanic was the race or ethnic origin with the most injuries and illnesses accounting for 61.1 percent of the total cases. The 16,257 injuries and illnesses for White, non-Hispanic workers in 2001 were a 21.4 percent reduction from 2000 and a 28.8 percent reduction from 1999.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker characteristics and industry division in 2001 for Missouri private industry are shown in Table 2. The worker characteristics are the same as the ones listed for Table 1. In 2001, men had 66.3 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry. But men accounted for 52.0 percent of the employment in Missouri in 2001. The age group 35 to 44 years had the highest distribution at 28.0 percent. The percent distributions by age group are shown in Chart 13. Operators, fabricators, and laborers was the occupational group with the largest distribution at 39.2 percent. The percent distributions by occupational group for 2001 are plotted in Chart 14. The length of service category 1 to 5 years had the highest distribution at 29.8 percent. The percent distributions by length of service with employer are plotted in Chart 12.

Table 3 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations and industry division in Missouri private industry in 2001. The selected occupation with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was truck drivers. Truck drivers had 1,794 of the total 26,596 nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases in 2001. This number was reduced 35.5 percent from 2000 and 41.5 percent from 1999. Most of the truck drivers' injuries and illnesses (51.9 percent) occurred in the transportation and public utilities industry division. The selected occupation with the second most injuries and illnesses was nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants with 1,193 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Ten occupations with the most injuries and illnesses involving days away from work are shown in Chart 5.

The number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division in 2001 for Missouri private industry are presented in Table 4. The characteristics reported are: nature of injury, illness; part of body affected; source of injury, illness; and event or exposure. Numbers for these characteristics are presented for private industry and each goods producing and service producing industry division.

Sprains, strains was the nature of injury, illness with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2001. But the number of injuries and illnesses due to sprains, strains was reduced 21.5 percent from 2000. Trunk was the part of body

affected in most of the injuries and illnesses in 2001. But the number of injuries and illnesses that affected the trunk were reduced 20.3 percent from 2000. The source of injury, illness with the highest number of injuries and illnesses in 2001 was worker motion or position. The number of injuries and illnesses due to worker motion or position were reduced by 25.3 percent from 2000. Overexertion was the event or exposure leading to the most injuries and illnesses in 2001. The number of injuries and illnesses due to overexertion was reduced 20.3 percent from 2000.

Table 5 presents the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division in Missouri private industry in 2001. The characteristics are the same as those for Table 4. The percent distributions are shown for private industry and for each goods producing and service producing industry division. Sprains, strains was the nature of injury, illness category with the highest percentage of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for private industry and all major industry divisions except finance, insurance, and real estate. The percent distribution by nature of injury or illness is shown in Chart 4 for Missouri private industry in 2001. Trunk was the part of body affected with the highest percentage of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for private industry and all industry divisions except manufacturing and finance, insurance, and real estate. The percent distribution by part of body affected for Missouri private industry in 2001 is shown in Chart 3. Worker motion or position was the major source of injury, illness in private industry, manufacturing, and services. Floors, walkways, ground surfaces was the major source of injury, illness in mining; transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Floors, walkways, ground surfaces had the second highest percent distribution in Missouri private industry in 2001. Containers was the major source of injury, illness in agriculture, forestry, and fishing and wholesale trade. Parts and materials was the major source of injury, illness in construction. The percent distribution by source of injury or illness for private industry in Missouri in 2001 is shown in Chart 2. Overexertion was the event or exposure with the highest percentage in private industry; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and services industry divisions. Contact with objects and equipment was the major event or exposure in mining; construction; manufacturing; wholesale trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate industry divisions and the second highest event or exposure in Missouri private industry. The percent distribution by event or exposure is shown in Chart 1 for Missouri private industry in 2001.

The incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division are shown in Table 6 for Missouri private industry in 2001. The characteristics are the same as those described for Table

4. Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N	= number of injuries and illnesses
EH	= total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000	= base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for Missouri private industry in 2001 was 137.4 per 10,000 full-time workers. This was a 21.2 percent reduction from the incidence rate of 174.4 in 2000. Construction was the industry division with the highest incidence rate at 251.8 for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers in 2001. But the incidence rate for construction was reduced 29.9 percent from 359.3 in 2000. Finance, insurance, and real estate did not have data available for 2000. All other industry divisions had lower incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2001 than in 2000. The incidence rate for agriculture, forestry, and fishing was decreased 16.9 percent from 184.0 in 2000 to 152.9 in 2001. It was reduced 49.9 percent from 304.9 in 1999. The incidence rate for mining was reduced 20.3 percent from 264.7 in 2000 to 211.0 in 2001. The incidence rate for manufacturing was reduced 12.7 percent from 212.7 in 2000 to 185.6 in 2001. It was reduced 27.9 percent from 257.4 in 1999. Transportation and public utilities had a reduction of 16.0 percent in the incidence rate, from 282.7 in 2000 to 237.5 in 2001. The incidence rate for wholesale trade was reduced 11.8 percent from 155.1 in 2000 to 136.8 in 2001. Retail trade had a reduction of 24.9 percent in the incidence rate, down from 160.9 in 2000 to 120.8 in 2001. The incidence rate for services was reduced 23.5 percent from 111.7 in 2000 to 85.4 in 2001.

Sprains, strains was the nature of injury, illness with the largest incidence rate for Missouri private industry in 2001 at 60.2. But this rate was reduced 21.0 percent from the 2000 rate of 76.2. Trunk was the part of body affected with the largest incidence rate at 50.0 for Missouri private industry in 2001. This rate was reduced 20.0 percent from the 2000 rate of 62.5. The source of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate in Missouri private industry in 2001 was worker motion or position at 24.5. But this rate was reduced 25.1 percent from the 2000 rate of 32.7. Overexertion was the event or exposure with the highest incidence rate at 38.6 for Missouri private industry in 2001. This was a 19.9 percent reduction from the 2000 rate of 48.2.

Table 7 shows the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work in 2001 in Missouri private industry. The characteristics are the same as those described for Table 1. The category 31 days or more had the highest percent distribution (20.6 percent) of the total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. The

median days away from work are also listed for each characteristic. The total median days away from work for Missouri private industry in 2001 were six days. The median days away from work for men workers were eight days and for women workers were five days. The median days away from work for both men and women workers had been six days in 2000 and 1999. The age group with the most median days away from work were workers aged 65 and over with 10 median days away from work. But the median days away from work in this age group were reduced 70.6 percent from the 34 days in 2000. The median days away from work by age of worker is shown in Chart 11. The occupation category with the most median days away from work in 2001 was farming, forestry, and fishing with 14 days. This was a 133 percent increase from the six median days in 2000. Most of the occupation categories had higher median days away from work in 2001 than in 2000. More than 5 years was the length of service with employer category with the most median days away from work in 2001 at nine days. This was a 28.6 percent increase from the seven median days away from work in 2000. Hispanic was the race or ethnic origin category with the highest number of median days away from work in 2001 with seven days. This was a decrease from the eight days in 2000. Most of the race or ethnic origin categories had fewer median days away from work in 2001 than in 2000.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected occupations and number of days away from work for Missouri private industry in 2001 are shown in Table 8. Median days away from work are also listed for each selected occupation. Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations was the selected occupation with the most median days away from work at 60 days. The largest percent (61.6 percent) of cases in this occupation had 31 days or more away from work. Guards and police, except public service had the second highest median days away from work at 45 days. Occupations with the highest median days away from work are shown in Chart 6.

Table 9 presents the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work for Missouri private industry in 2001. The characteristics are the same as those described for Table 4. Median days away from work are also listed for each selected injury or illness characteristic. Most of the natures of injury, illness had decreased or were the same numbers of median days away from work from 2000 to 2001. The nature of injury, illness with the most median days away from work was fractures at 21 days. (This is shown in Chart 10.) Fractures had 23 median days away from work in 2000. Amputations had the second highest median days away from work in 2001 at 20 days. This was the same number of median days away from work as in 2000. Many parts of body had increased numbers of median days away from work from 2000 to 2001. The part of body affected with the most median days away from work was body systems at 17 days. (This is plotted in Chart 9.) Body systems had a 750 percent increase from the two median days away from

work in 2000. Shoulder had the second highest median days away from work at 16 days. This was a 60.0 percent increase from the number of median days away from work in 2000. Many sources of injury, illness had increased numbers of median days away from work from 2000 to 2001. Vehicles was the source of injury, illness with the most median days away from work in 2001 at 10 days. (This is shown in Chart 8.) This was a 42.9 percent increase in the number of median days away from work from 2000. Parts and materials and floors, walkways, ground surfaces had the next highest median days away from work in 2001, both at nine days. This was a 50.0 percent increase for parts and materials and a 30.8 percent decrease for floors, walkways, ground surfaces from 2000. Most of the event or exposure categories had increases in the number of median days away from work from 2000 to 2001. Fall to lower level was the event or exposure with the most median days away from work in 2001 with 16 days. (This is plotted in Chart 7.) Fall to lower level had a 36.0 percent decrease in the number of median days away from work from 2000 to 2001. Transportation accidents had the second highest median days away from work at 12 days. This was a 20.0 percent increase from the number of median days away from work in 2000.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by industry division and number of days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2001 are presented in Table 10. The median days away from work are listed for each industry division. Mining was, again, the goods producing industry division with the most median days away from work at 15 days. But this was a 50 percent decrease from the 30 median days away from work in 2000. Transportation and public utilities was, again, the service producing industry division with the most median days away from work in 2001 at 11 days. This was a 22.2 percent increase from 2000.

Table 11 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by industry, sex, and age of worker in Missouri private industry in 2001. The numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work are listed by sex and age of worker for industry divisions and industries classified by 2-, 3-, and 4-digit SIC codes. The age of worker category with the most injuries and illnesses was 35 to 44 years. The percent distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses by age of worker is shown in Chart 13.

The number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by industry and race or ethnic origin of worker in Missouri private industry in 2001 are presented in Table 12. The numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work are listed by race or ethnic origin for industry divisions and industries classified by 2-, 3-, and 4-digit SIC codes. The race or ethnic origin was not reported in 29.3 percent of cases.

Table 13 presents the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by industry and length of service with employer in Missouri private industry in 2001. The numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work are listed by length of service with employer for industry divisions and industries classified by 2-, 3-, and 4-digit SIC codes. The length of service with employer category with the most injuries and illnesses was 1 to 5 years. The percent distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses by length of service is shown in Chart 12.

Table 14 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by occupation and industry division for Missouri private industry in 2001. The number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for each occupation are listed for each goods producing industry division and service producing industry division. The major categories of occupations are: managerial and professional specialty; technical, sales, and administrative support; service; farming, forestry, and fishing; precision production, craft, and repair; and operators, fabricators, and laborers. Operators, fabricators, and laborers had 10,415, or 39.2 percent, of the 26,596 total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2001. The percentages of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major occupational groups are shown in Chart 14.

The number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness and industry division in Missouri private industry in 2001 are shown in Table 15. The numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work for each nature are listed for each goods producing industry division and service producing industry division. The major categories of natures are: traumatic injuries and disorders; systemic diseases and disorders; infectious and parasitic diseases; symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions; other diseases, conditions, and disorders; and nonclassifiable. Traumatic injuries and disorders accounted for 23,671 (89.0 percent) of the 26,596 total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2001.

Table 16 presents the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body affected by the injury or illness and industry division in Missouri private industry in 2001. The numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for each part of body are listed for each goods producing industry division and service producing industry division. The major categories for part of body affected are: head; neck, including throat; trunk; upper extremities; lower extremities; body systems; multiple body parts; and nonclassifiable. Trunk had 9,687 (36.4 percent) of the 26,596 total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2001. The

percentages of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by part of body affected are shown in Chart 3.

The number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by source of injury or illness and industry division in Missouri private industry in 2001 are presented in Table 17. The numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work for each source of injury or illness are listed for each goods producing industry division and service producing industry division. The major categories of source of injury or illness are: chemicals and chemical products; containers; furniture and fixtures; machinery; parts and materials; persons, plants, animals, and minerals; structures and surfaces; tools, instruments, and equipment; vehicles; other sources; and nonclassifiable. Persons, plants, animals, and minerals accounted for 6,834 (25.7 percent) of the 26,596 total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2001.

Table 18 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and industry division in Missouri private industry in 2001. The numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for each event or exposure are listed for each goods producing industry division and service producing industry division. The major event or exposure categories are: contact with objects and equipment; falls; bodily reaction and exertion; exposure to harmful substances or environments; transportation accidents; fires and explosions; assaults and violent acts; and nonclassifiable. Bodily reaction and exertion was the event or exposure responsible for 12,250 (46.1 percent) of the 26,596 total nonfatal occupation injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2001.

Incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers for selected natures of injuries or illnesses and industry division in Missouri private industry in 2001 are presented in Table 19. The incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for each selected nature are listed for each goods producing industry division and service producing industry division. The categories of natures are: traumatic injuries and disorders; systemic diseases and disorders; infectious and parasitic diseases; symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions; and other diseases, conditions, and disorders. The nature category with the highest incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for private industry in Missouri in 2001 was traumatic injuries and disorders with an incidence rate of 122.3. This incidence rate was reduced 23.5 percent from 2000. The subcategory within traumatic injuries and disorders with the highest incidence rate was traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc. with an incidence rate of 60.3.

Table 20 presents the incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers for selected parts of body affected by injuries or illnesses and industry division in private industry in Missouri in 2001. The incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for each selected part of body are listed for each goods producing industry division and service producing industry division. The major categories of part of body are head; neck, including throat; trunk; upper extremities; lower extremities; body systems; and multiple body parts. Trunk was the major category with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work for private industry with an incidence rate of 50.0. This was a 20.0 percent reduction from the 2000 incidence rate. Back, including spine, spinal cord was the subcategory of trunk with the highest incidence rate for private industry at 29.1.

Table 21 shows the incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division in 2001 for Missouri private industry. The incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for each selected source of injury or illness are listed for each goods producing industry division and service producing industry division. The major categories of sources are the same as those listed for Table 17. In private industry, the major source category with the highest incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was persons, plants, animals, and minerals with an incidence rate of 35.3. This was a 17.3 percent reduction from the 2000 incidence rate. Within the persons, plants, animals, and minerals category, the subcategory with the highest incidence rate was person—injured or ill worker at 25.8.

Incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division in 2001 in Missouri private industry are shown in Table 22. The incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for each selected event or exposure are listed for each goods producing industry division and service producing industry division. The major categories of events or exposures are: contact with objects and equipment; falls; bodily reaction and exertion; exposure to harmful substances or environments; transportation accidents; and assaults and violent acts. The major category of event with the highest incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work for private industry was bodily reaction and exertion with an incidence rate of 63.3. This was a 22.3 percent reduction from the 2000 incidence rate. Overexertion was the major subcategory with the highest incidence rate at 38.6.

Table 23 presents the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by industry and number of days away from work in 2001 in Missouri private industry. The percent of total cases are presented for: 1 day; 2 days; 3 to 5 days; 6 to 10 days; 11 to 20 days; 21 to 30 days; and 31 days or more. Industries are listed as industry divisions and by 2-, 3-, and 4-digit SIC codes. Median days away from work are also listed for each of the industry divisions and industries. The industry division with the most median days away from work was mining with 15 days. The industry division with the second highest number of median days away from work was transportation and public utilities with 11 days. The industry with the most median days away from work was railroad transportation (SIC 40) with 50 days. This was a 138 percent increase from the 21 median days away from work in 2000. The industry with the second highest number of median days away from work was metal mining (SIC 10) with 44 days. This was a 55.1 percent decrease from the 98 median days away from work in 2000. Similar data for the industry divisions only is presented in Table 10.

Table 24 shows the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2001. The percent of cases are presented for: 1 day; 2 days; 3 to 5 days; 6 to 10 days; 11 to 20 days; 21 to 30 days; and 31 days or more. The characteristics listed are: sex; age; occupation; length of service with employer; and race or ethnic origin. Median days away from work are also listed for each characteristic. Similar data are also presented in Table 7.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by occupation and number of days away from work in 2001 in Missouri private industry are shown in Table 25. The major categories of occupations are the same as those listed for Table 14. The percent of total cases are presented for: 1 day; 2 days; 3 to 5 days; 6 to 10 days; 11 to 20 days; 21 to 30 days; and 31 days or more. Median days away from work are also listed for each occupation. Farming, forestry, and fishing was the major occupation category with the highest number of median days away from work at 14 days. This was a 133 percent increase in the number of median days away from work from 2000. Carpenter apprentices was the occupation with the highest median days away from work in 2001 at 197 days. Most (71.2 percent) of their cases involved 31 days or more away from work. Supervisors, mechanics, and repairers was the occupation with the second highest median days away from work at 176 days. Most (68.6 percent) of the cases involved 31 days or more away from work.

Table 26 presents the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness and number of days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2001. The major categories of natures are traumatic injuries and disorders; systemic diseases and

disorders; symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions; and other diseases, conditions and disorders. The percent of total cases are presented for: 1 day; 2 days; 3 to 5 days; 6 to 10 days; 11 to 20 days; 21 to 30 days; and 31 days or more. Median days away from work are also listed for each nature. Other diseases, conditions, and disorders was the major nature category with the highest number of median days away from work at 21 days. This was a 425 percent increase in the number of median days away from work from 2000. Traumatic injuries and disorders, unspecified was the nature of injury, illness with the highest number of median days away from work at 156 days. This was a 133 percent increase from 2000. Circulatory system diseases and circulatory system diseases, not elsewhere classified had the next highest number of median days away from work, both at 73 days.

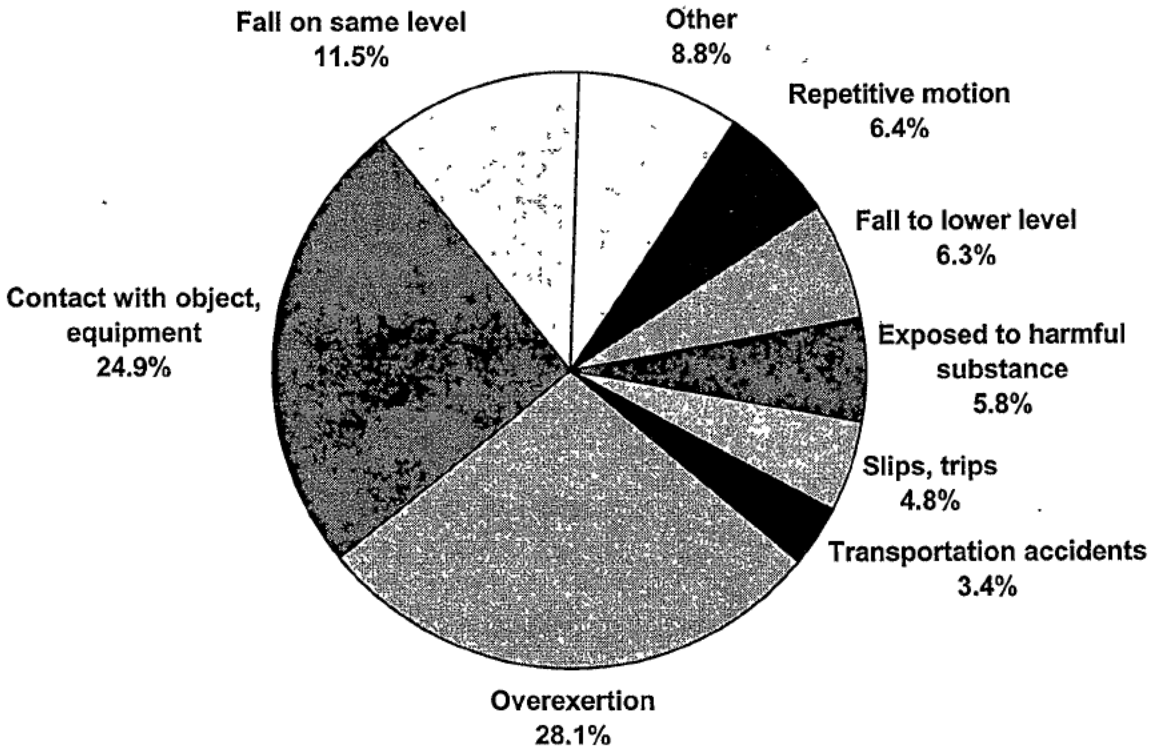
The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body affected by the injury or illness and number of days away from work in 2001 in Missouri private industry are presented in Table 27. The major categories of part of body are: head; neck, including throat; trunk; upper extremities; lower extremities; body systems; multiple body parts; other body parts; and nonclassifiable. The percent of total cases are presented for: 1 day; 2 days; 3 to 5 days; 6 to 10 days; 11 to 20 days; 21 to 30 days; and 31 days or more. Median days away from work are also listed for each part of body. Body systems was the major part of body category with the most median days away from work at 17 days. This was a 750 percent increase from the 2 days in 2000. Trunk was the major part of body category with the second highest median days away from work at eight days. This was a 14.3 percent increase from 7 days in 2000. Sole(s) and heel(s) were the part of body categories with the most median days away from work, both at 180 days. Both had a 650 percent increase from the 24 median days away from work in 2000. Most of the cases (76.5 percent) for each of these body parts involved 31 days or more away from work. Spleen was the part of body category with the next highest number of median days away from work at 73 days. One hundred percent of the cases involving the spleen had 31 days or more away from work.

Table 28 shows the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2001. The categories of sources are the same as those defined for Table 17. The percent of total cases are presented for: 1 day; 2 days; 3 to 5 days; 6 to 10 days; 11 to 20 days; 21 to 30 days; and 31 days or more. Median days away from work are also listed for each source. Nonclassifiable was the major source category with the highest number of median days away from work with 17 days. This was a 325 percent increase from 2000. Vehicles was the major source category with the second highest number of median days away from work at ten days. This was a 42.9 percent increase from 2000. Musical instruments was the source with the highest number of median days away from work with 307 days. One hundred percent of the cases involved 31 days or more away from work.

Welding and heating handtools-powered, unspecified was the source with the second highest number of median days away from work at 145 days. Ninety percent of the cases involved 31 days or more away from work.

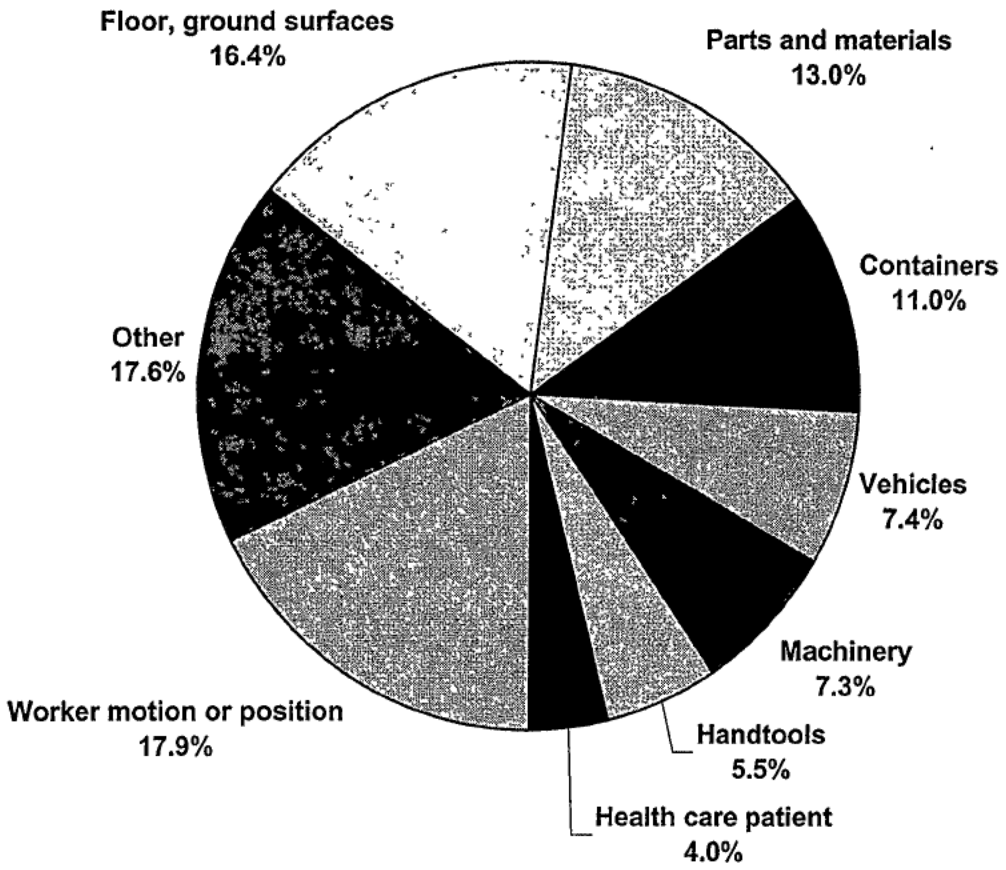
The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and number of days away from work are shown in Table 29 for Missouri private industry in 2001. The major event or exposure categories are the same as those listed for Table 18. The percent of total cases are presented for: 1 day; 2 days; 3 to 5 days; 6 to 10 days; 11 to 20 days; 21 to 30 days; and 31 days or more. Median days away from work are also listed for each characteristic. Nonclassifiable was the major event category with the most median days away from work with 17 days. This was a 325 percent increase from the number of median days away from work in 2000. Transportation accidents was the major event category with the second highest number of median days away from work at 12 days. This was a 20 percent increase from 2000. Jump from structure, structural element, not elsewhere classified (jump to lower level, falls) was the event with the highest number of median days away from work with 240 days. Many (66.2 percent) of the cases involved 31 days or more away from work. Re-entrant collision (collision between vehicles, mobile equipment; highway accident; transportation accidents) had the next highest median days away from work with 176 days. Most (94.3 percent) of the cases involved 31 days or more away from work.

Chart 1. Percent distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Missouri, private industry, 2001



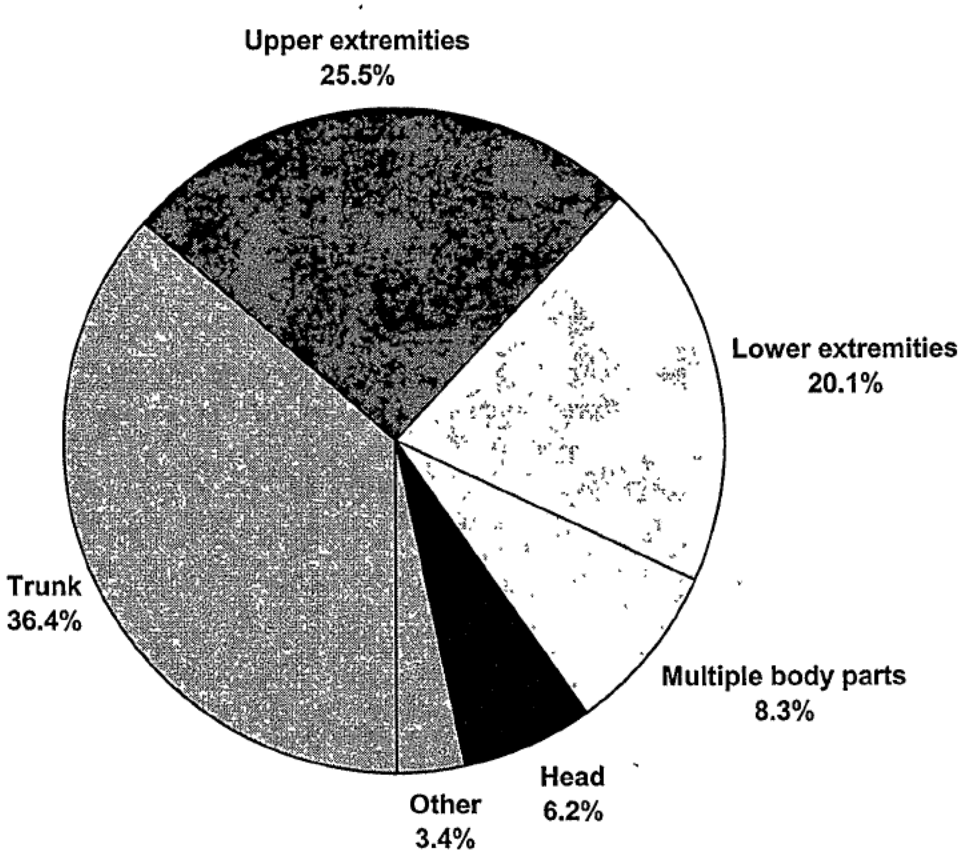
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 2. Percent distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by source of injury or illness, Missouri, private industry, 2001



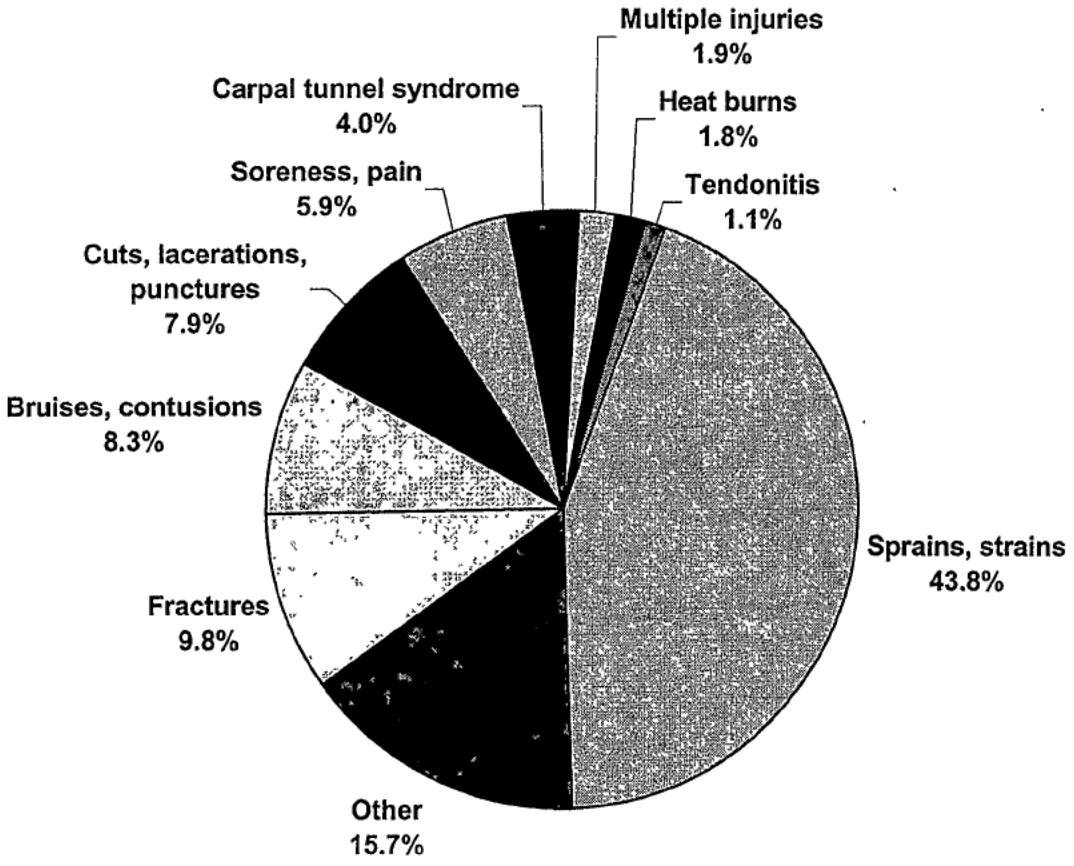
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 3. Percent distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body affected, Missouri, private industry, 2001



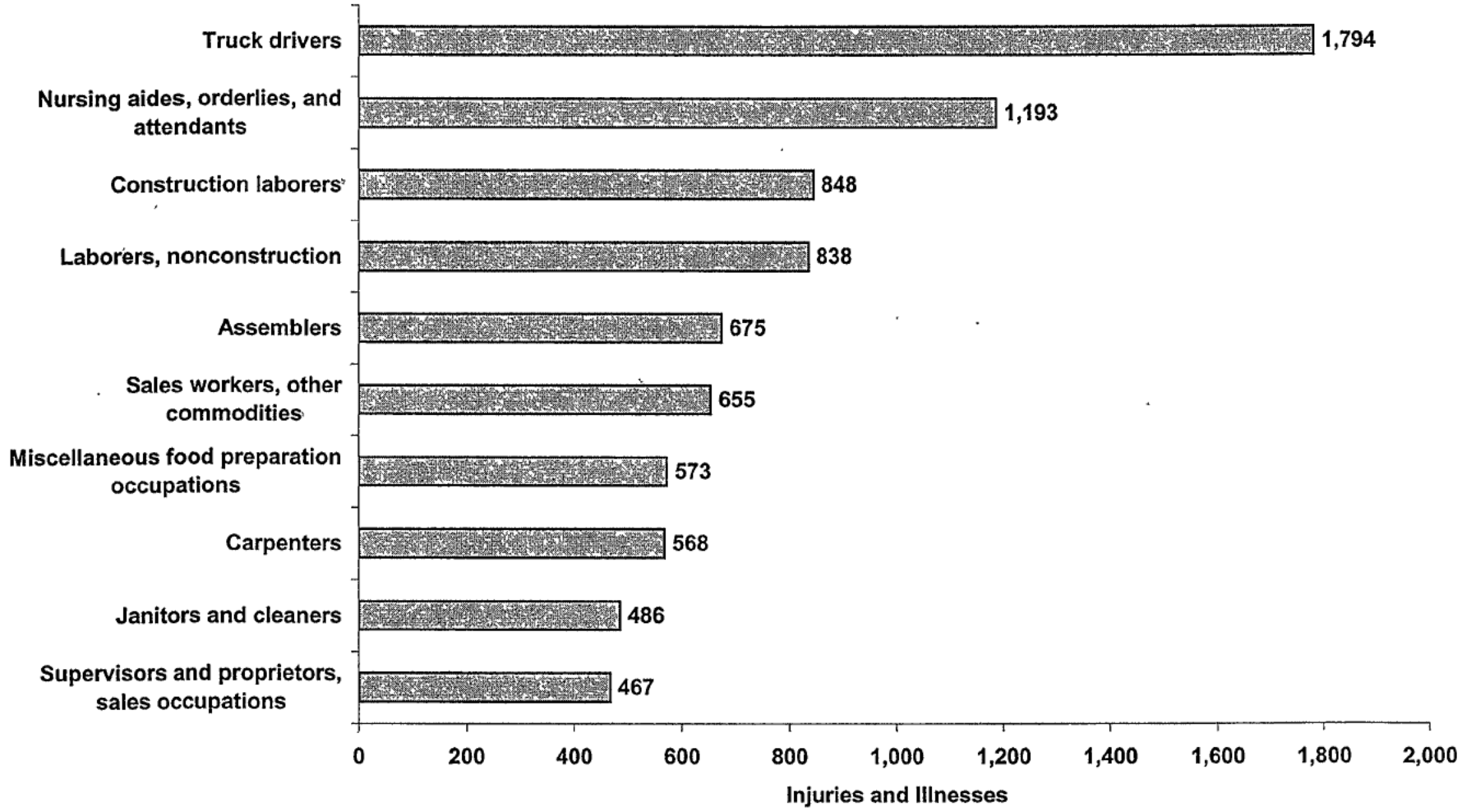
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 4. Percent distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, Missouri, private industry, 2001



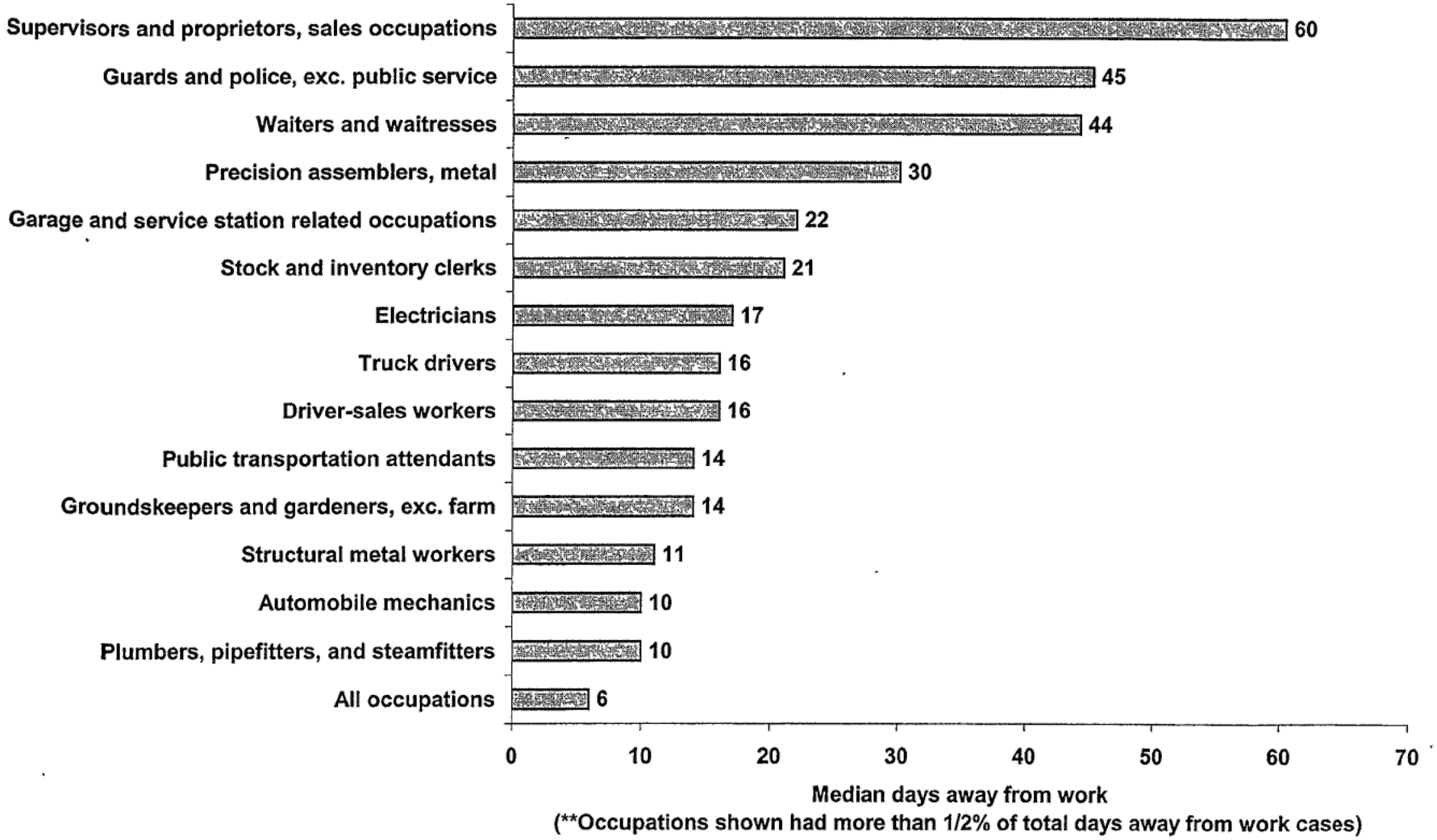
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 5. Occupations with the most injuries and illnesses with days away from work, Missouri, private industry, 2001



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

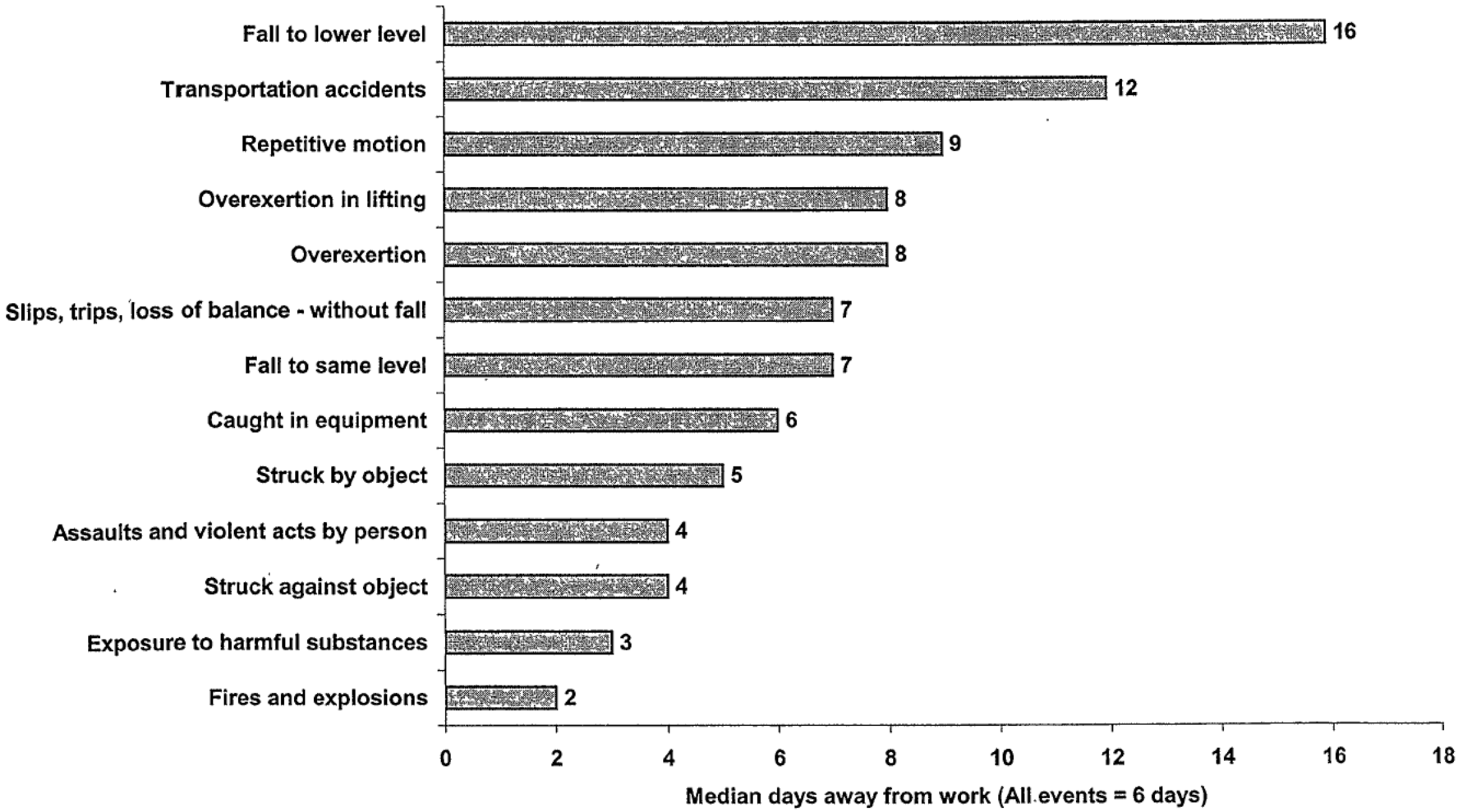
Chart 6. Occupations** with the highest median days away from work, Missouri, private industry, 2001



(**Occupations shown had more than 1/2% of total days away from work cases)

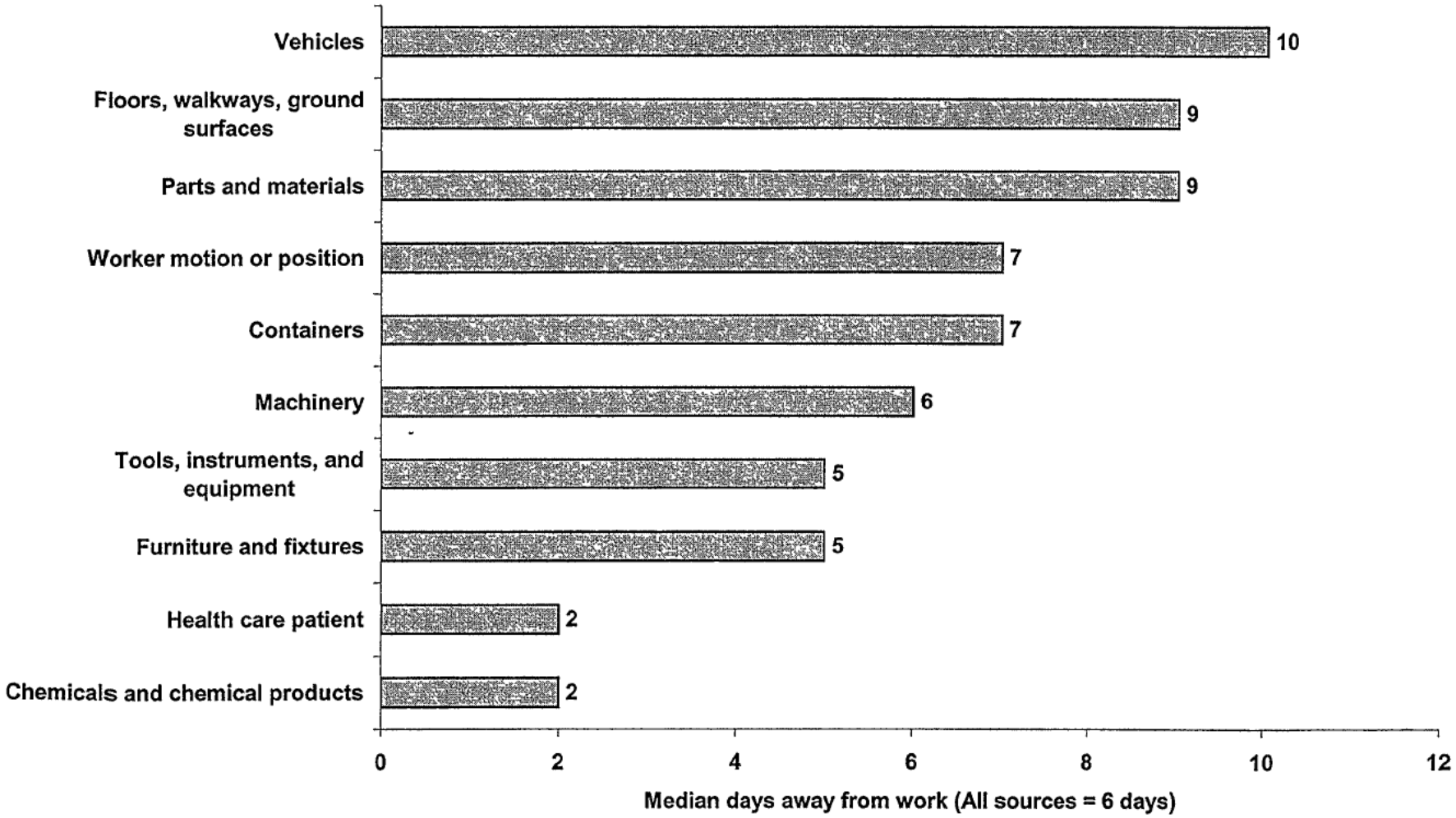
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 7. Median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by event or exposure, Missouri, private industry, 2001



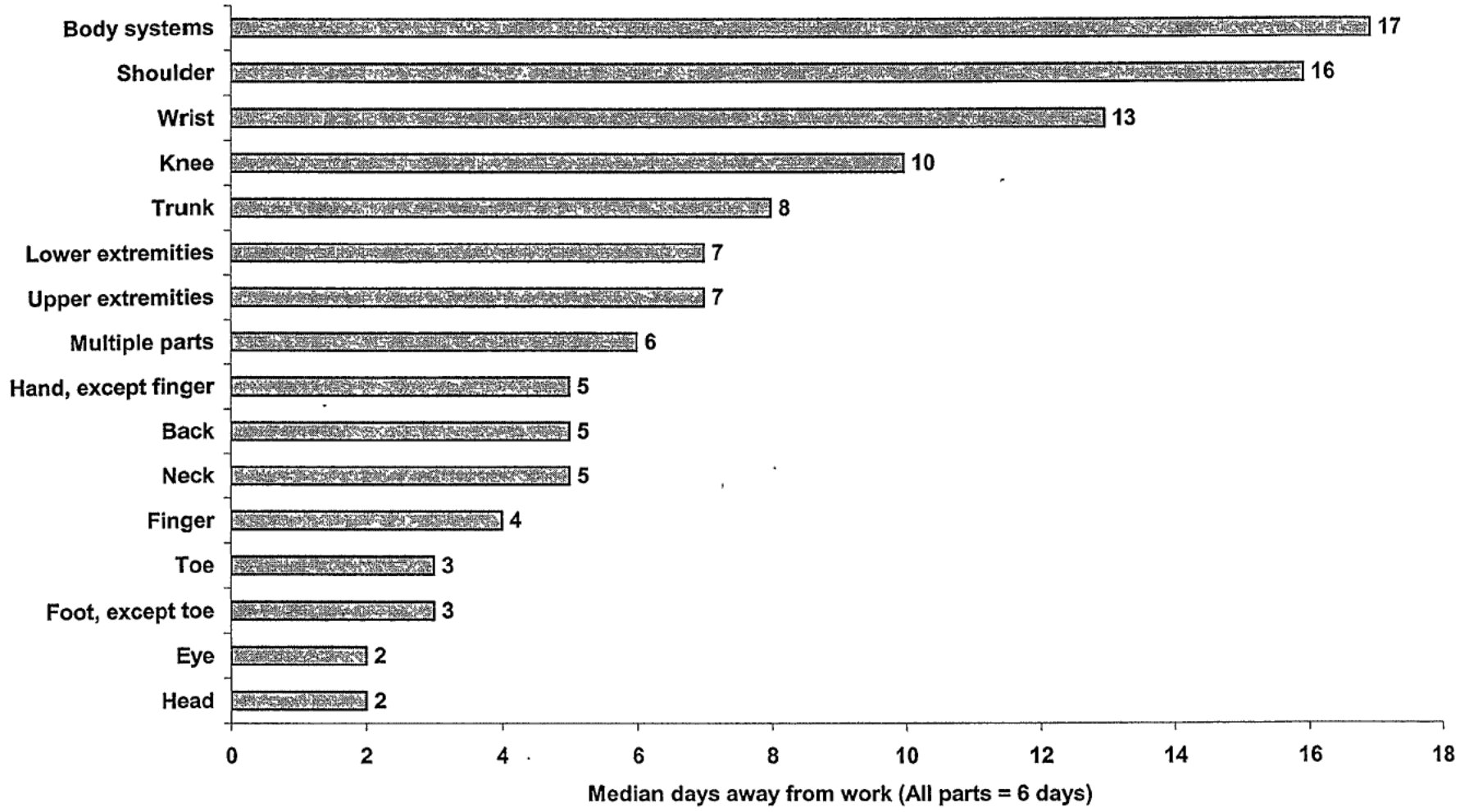
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 8. Median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by source of injury or illness, Missouri, private industry, 2001



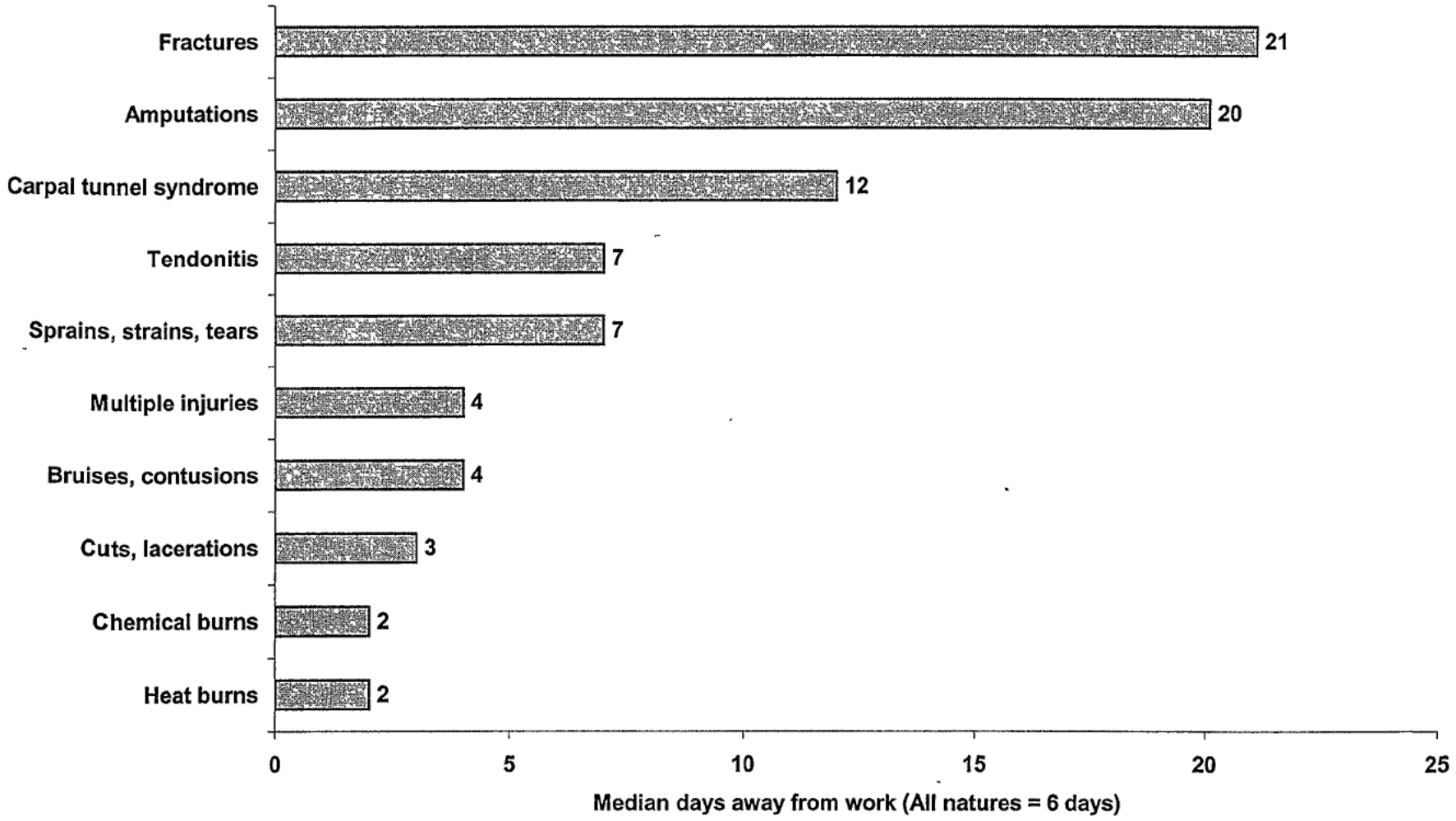
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 9. Median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by part of body affected, Missouri, private industry, 2001



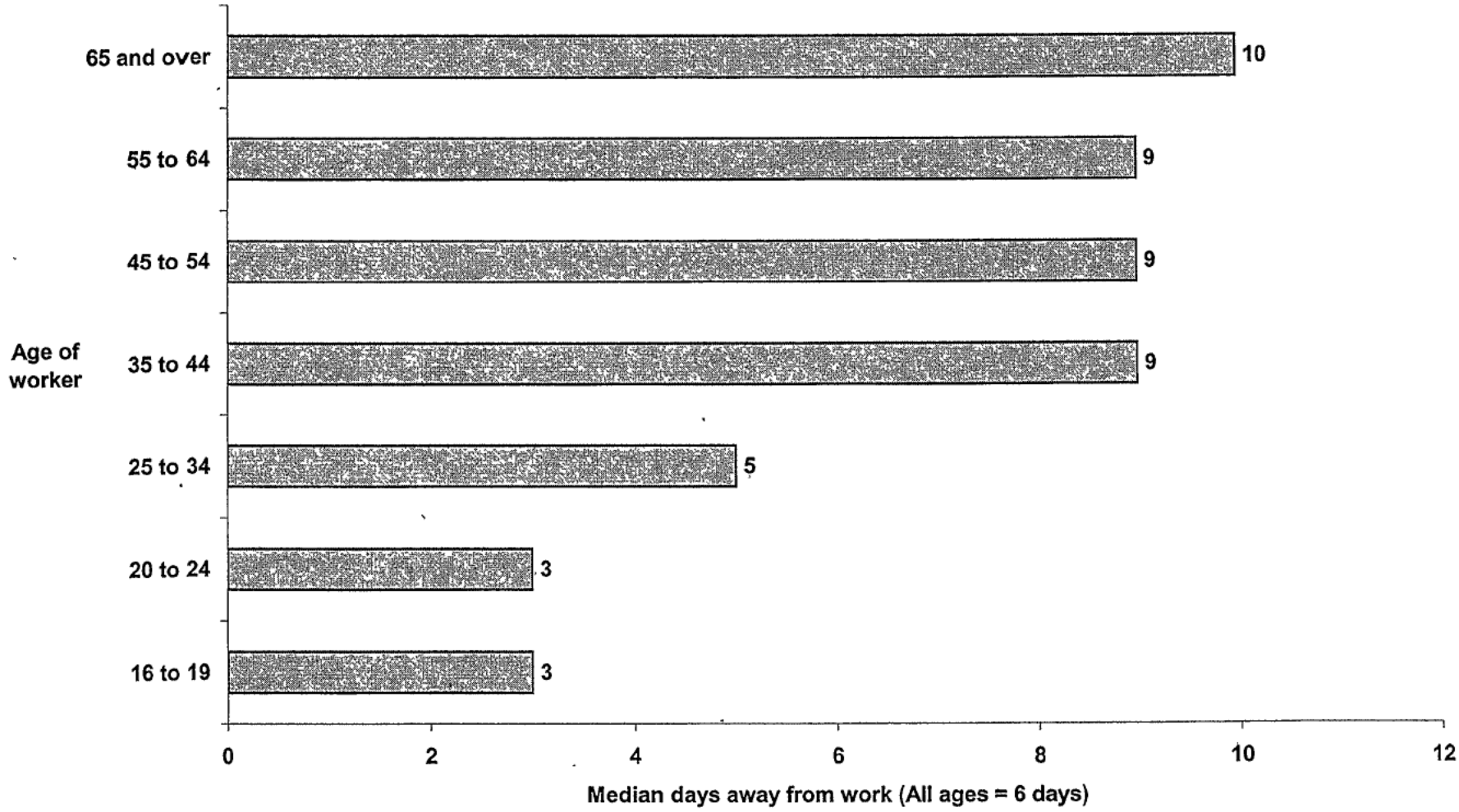
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 10. Median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by nature of injury or illness, Missouri, private industry, 2001



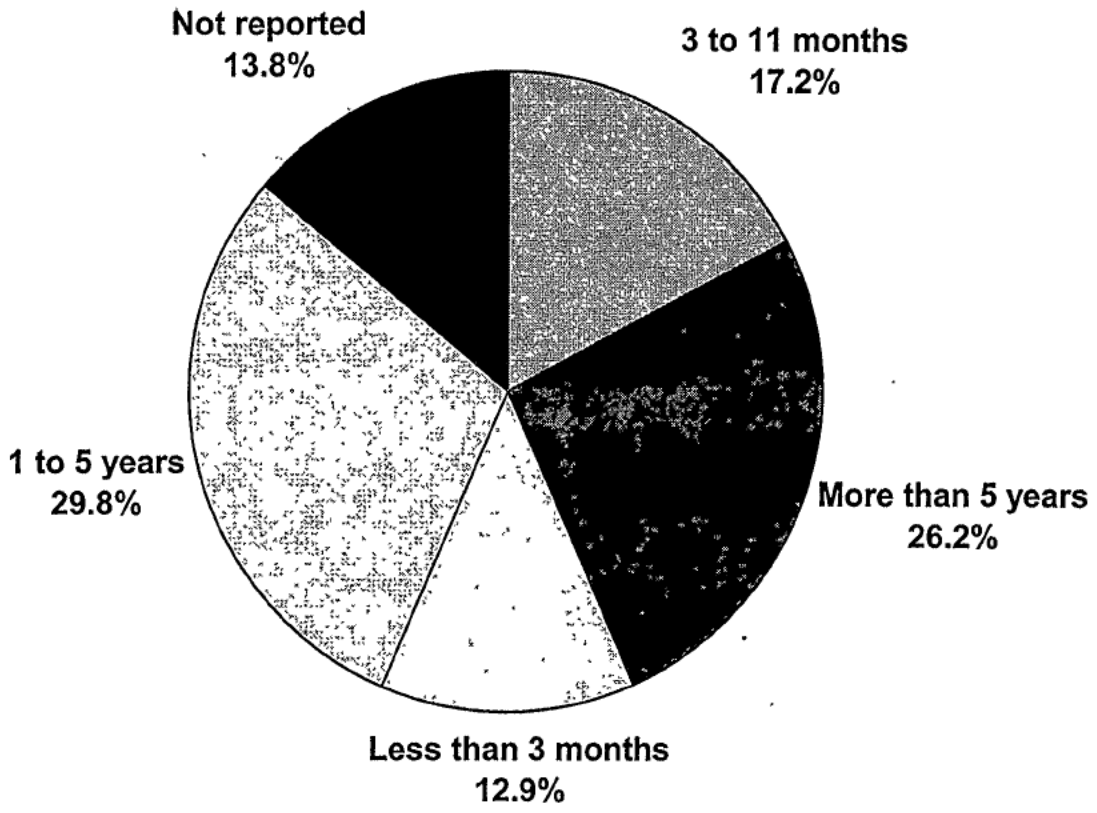
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 11. Median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by age of worker, Missouri, private industry, 2001



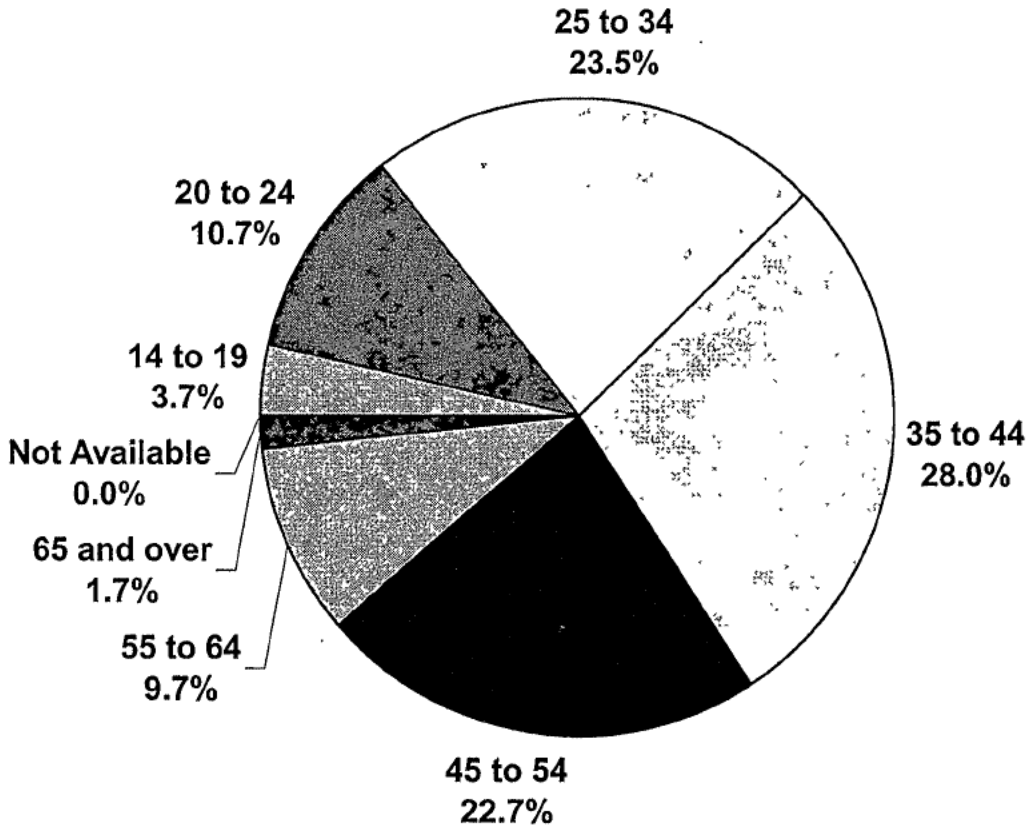
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 12. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by length of service, Missouri, private industry, 2001



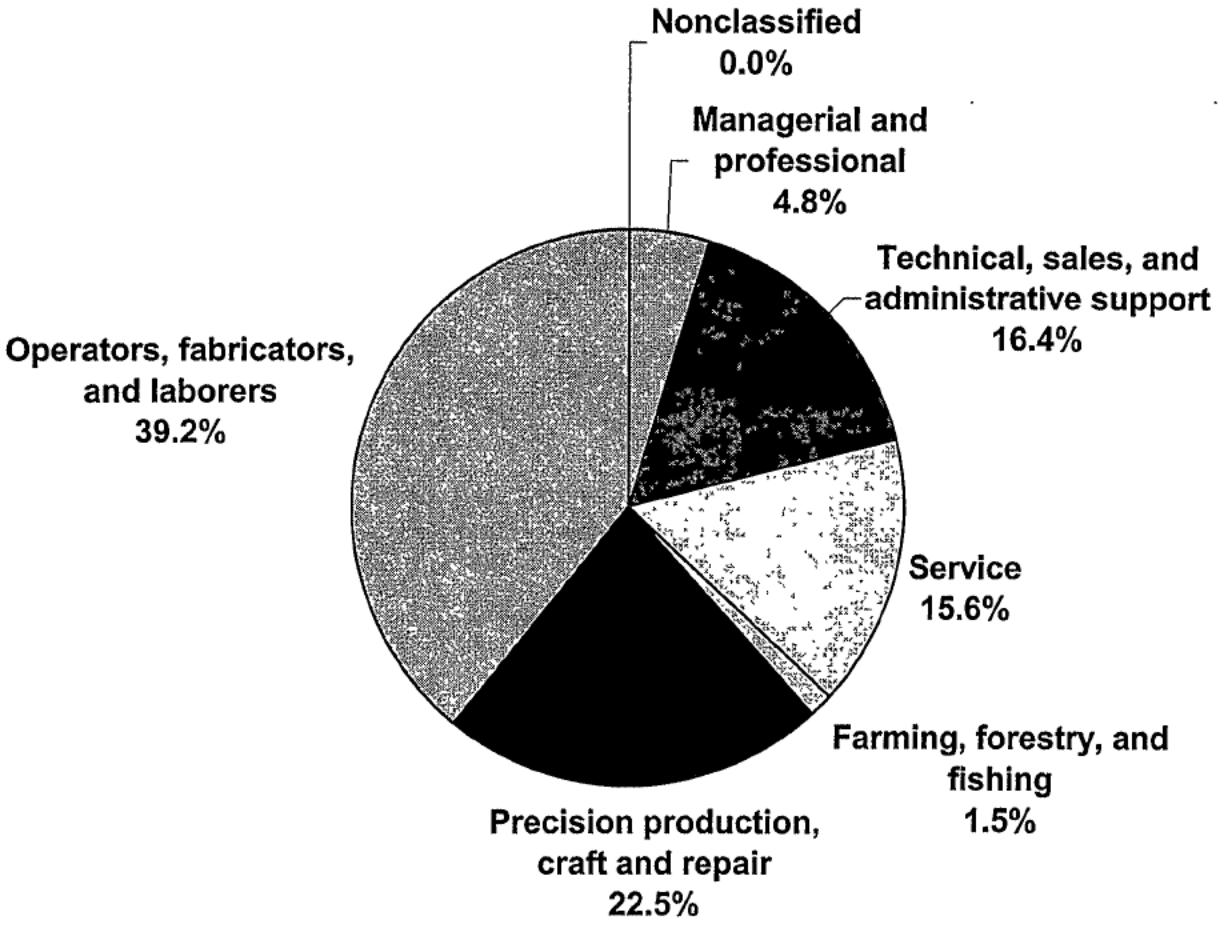
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 13. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Missouri, private industry, 2001



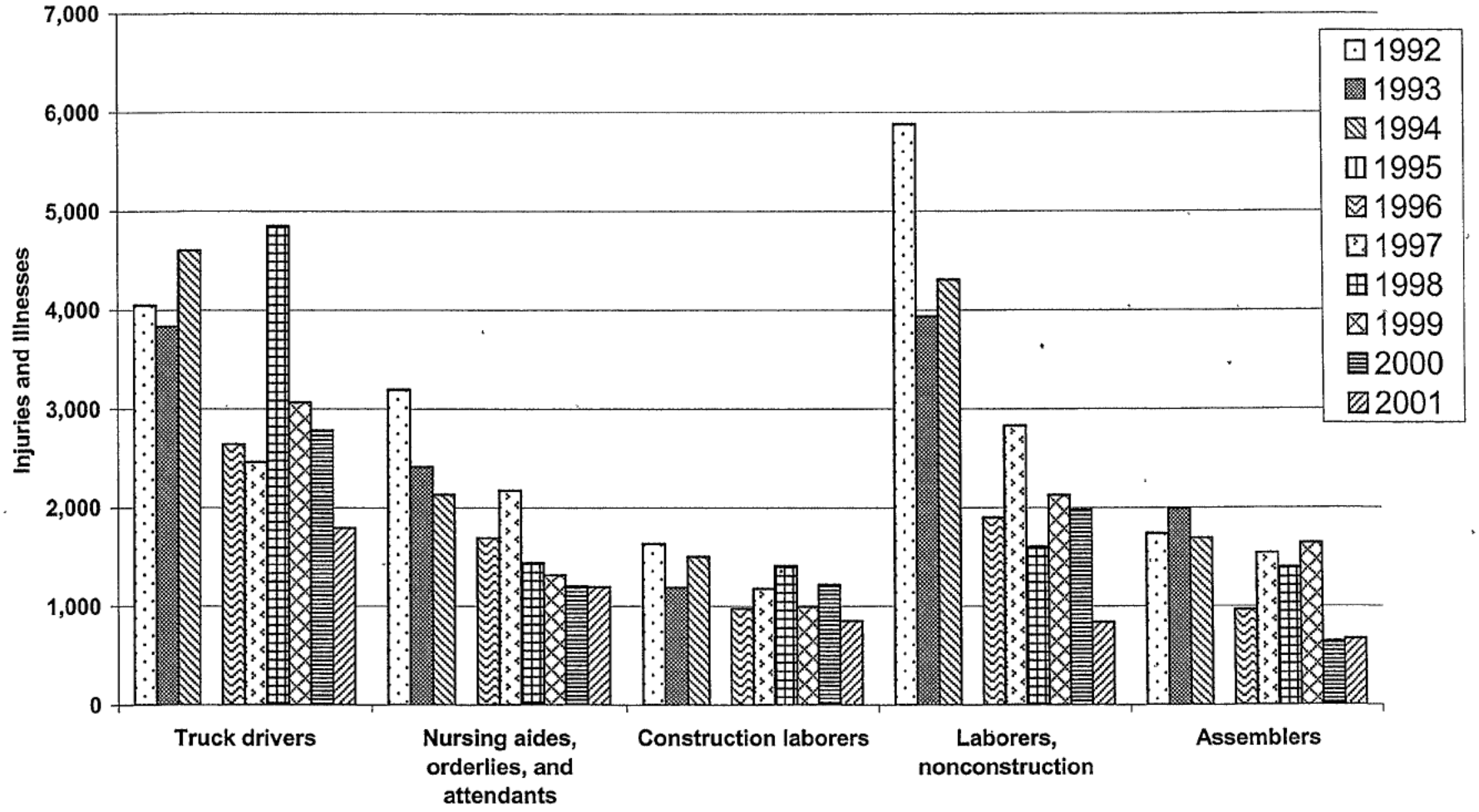
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 14. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by major occupational group, Missouri, private industry, 2001



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Chart 15. Number of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for selected occupations, Missouri, private industry, 1992-2001



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing [2]	Mining [3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities [4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	26,596	302	98	3,231	6,854	4,023	1,932	4,444	726	4,987
Sex:										
Men	17,629	192	93	3,168	5,007	3,050	1,712	2,392	411	1,607
Women	8,857	109	5	63	1,846	867	220	2,052	316	3,380
Age:										
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	973	--	--	153	69	93	--	422	--	216
20 to 24	2,838	--	8	333	648	330	208	632	--	647
25 to 34	6,237	84	15	1,026	1,596	968	496	784	104	1,164
35 to 44	7,454	49	29	1,064	2,156	1,063	416	1,248	202	1,227
45 to 54	6,046	130	28	475	1,553	1,052	623	753	302	1,130
55 to 64	2,590	14	10	179	766	483	183	494	91	371
65 and over	450	--	--	--	64	34	--	111	--	230
Occupation:										
Managerial and professional specialty	1,286	104	--	--	57	80	--	268	--	710
Technical, sales, and administrative support	4,350	--	--	160	361	644	250	1,682	301	929
Service	4,155	--	--	--	116	315	--	1,038	68	2,608
Farming, forestry, and fishing	399	146	--	--	--	--	131	--	--	101
Precision production, craft, and repair	5,988	--	36	2,035	1,410	923	634	398	294	253
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	10,415	19	61	1,011	4,908	2,058	916	1,054	--	386
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	3,440	46	11	742	505	286	--	775	96	947
3 to 11 months	4,580	--	12	605	1,126	514	--	1,271	--	846
1 to 5 years	7,929	167	34	1,047	2,123	1,026	443	1,213	208	1,668
More than 5 years	6,981	--	32	667	2,098	1,378	680	862	232	996
Not reported	3,667	--	9	170	1,002	819	653	323	136	531
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	16,257	211	--	2,396	4,591	1,319	1,076	3,187	497	2,981
Black, non-Hispanic	2,076	--	--	145	491	101	159	332	--	805
Hispanic	370	--	--	37	155	65	--	--	--	52
Asian or Pacific Islander	66	--	--	--	28	--	--	--	--	15
American Indian or Alaskan Native	46	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	17
Not reported	7,782	79	98	641	1,570	2,535	653	904	186	1,117

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[4] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing [2]	Mining [3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities [4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [26,596 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:										
Men	66.3	63.5	94.9	98.0	73.1	75.8	88.6	53.8	56.6	32.2
Women	33.3	35.9	5.1	2.0	26.9	21.5	11.4	46.2	43.4	67.8
Age:										
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	3.7	--	--	4.7	1.0	2.3	--	9.5	--	4.3
20 to 24	10.7	--	8.2	10.3	9.5	8.2	10.8	14.2	--	13.0
25 to 34	23.5	27.8	15.3	31.7	23.3	24.1	25.6	17.6	14.3	23.4
35 to 44	28.0	16.4	29.6	32.9	31.5	26.4	21.6	28.1	27.7	24.6
45 to 54	22.7	42.9	28.6	14.7	22.7	26.1	32.3	16.9	41.5	22.7
55 to 64	9.7	4.6	10.2	5.5	11.2	12.0	9.5	11.1	12.5	7.4
65 and over	1.7	--	--	--	0.9	0.8	--	2.5	--	4.6
Occupation:										
Managerial and professional specialty	4.8	34.3	--	--	0.8	2.0	--	6.0	--	14.2
Technical, sales, and administrative support	16.4	--	--	4.9	5.3	16.0	12.9	37.8	41.4	18.6
Service	15.6	--	--	--	1.7	7.8	--	23.4	9.3	52.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.5	48.3	--	--	--	--	6.8	--	--	2.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	22.5	--	36.7	63.0	20.6	23.0	32.8	9.0	40.4	5.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	39.2	6.4	62.2	31.3	71.6	51.1	47.4	23.7	--	7.7
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	12.9	15.4	11.2	23.0	7.4	7.1	--	17.4	13.2	19.0
3 to 11 months	17.2	--	12.2	18.7	16.4	12.8	--	28.6	--	17.0
1 to 5 years	29.8	55.2	34.7	32.4	31.0	25.5	22.9	27.3	28.6	33.4
More than 5 years	26.2	--	32.7	20.6	30.6	34.2	35.2	19.4	31.9	20.0
Not reported	13.8	--	9.2	5.2	14.6	20.4	33.8	7.3	18.8	10.6
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	61.1	69.8	--	74.1	67.0	32.8	55.7	71.7	68.4	59.8
Black, non-Hispanic	7.8	--	--	4.5	7.2	2.5	8.2	7.5	--	16.1
Hispanic	1.4	--	--	1.1	2.3	1.6	--	--	--	1.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	0.3
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.2	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	0.3
Not reported	29.3	26.3	100.0	19.8	22.9	63.0	33.8	20.3	25.5	22.4

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[4] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected worker occupations and industry division, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Private industry [2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing [2]	Mining [3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities [4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	26,596	302	98	3,231	6,854	4,023	1,932	4,444	726	4,987
Truck drivers	1,794	--	17	51	132	931	430	201	--	--
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	1,193	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,182
Construction laborers	848	--	--	840	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers, nonconstruction	838	--	18	--	407	72	163	132	--	45
Assemblers	675	--	--	--	630	--	--	--	--	--
Sales workers, other commodities	655	--	--	--	--	--	--	629	--	15
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations	573	--	--	--	--	--	--	520	--	51
Carpenters	568	--	--	427	--	--	--	--	73	14
Janitors and cleaners	486	--	--	--	114	--	--	--	--	302
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	467	--	--	--	--	--	--	421	--	--
Precision assemblers, metal	427	--	--	--	427	--	--	--	--	--
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	406	--	--	--	--	45	301	--	--	19
Stock handlers and baggers	377	--	--	--	27	--	--	350	--	--
Automobile mechanics	374	--	--	--	--	--	172	124	--	73
Welders and cutters	358	--	--	--	317	32	--	--	--	--
Cooks	346	--	--	--	--	--	--	248	--	87
Telephone line installers and repairers	338	--	--	--	--	338	--	--	--	--
Maids and housemen	335	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	325
Packaging and filling machine operators	325	--	--	--	257	64	--	--	--	--
Electricians	312	--	--	239	65	--	--	--	--	--
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	285	--	--	--	70	145	--	--	--	--
Public transportation attendants	279	--	--	--	--	279	--	--	--	--
Registered nurses	265	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	265
Guards and police, exc. public service	235	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	234
Structural metal workers	210	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	193	--	--	142	17	32	--	--	--	--
Cashiers	190	--	--	--	--	--	--	180	--	--
Supervisors, production occupations	188	--	--	--	169	--	--	--	--	--
Managers, food serving and lodging establishments	184	--	--	--	--	--	--	184	--	--
Heating, air conditioning, refrigeration mechanics	183	--	--	108	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial machinery repairers	182	--	16	--	130	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[4] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing [2]	Mining [3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities [4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	26,596	302	98	3,231	6,854	4,023	1,932	4,444	726	4,987
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	11,647	143	39	1,181	2,554	1,894	796	2,193	153	2,696
Bruises, contusions	2,199	49	6	292	503	356	157	336	--	449
Cuts, lacerations	1,830	14	6	401	575	137	133	389	--	173
Fractures	2,603	--	21	547	503	455	--	385	158	428
Heat burns	482	--	--	--	134	--	--	266	--	50
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1,065	--	--	--	587	95	--	--	--	167
Tendonitis	280	--	--	--	193	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	101	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	35
Amputations	175	--	--	--	125	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	495	--	5	54	127	96	--	--	81	73
Part of body affected:										
Head	1,657	--	5	230	363	269	235	313	--	204
Eye	780	17	--	103	252	33	146	123	--	103
Neck	329	--	--	35	61	86	--	--	--	67
Trunk	9,687	125	31	1,247	2,160	1,574	885	1,657	183	1,826
Shoulder	2,163	--	7	297	591	379	166	446	--	242
Back	5,625	107	15	747	1,197	918	333	955	--	1,292
Upper extremities	6,780	55	27	898	2,556	681	393	1,057	132	981
Wrist	1,966	--	8	83	795	182	--	299	--	435
Hand, except finger	985	--	--	319	262	82	--	122	--	92
Finger	2,326	--	9	342	952	268	159	279	--	256
Lower extremities	5,354	50	27	639	1,027	973	335	835	337	1,132
Knee	2,232	--	11	245	458	396	184	287	194	428
Foot, except toe	855	--	--	149	165	124	--	134	96	94
Toe	210	--	--	38	83	--	--	--	--	35
Body systems	515	--	--	18	290	73	--	--	--	104
Multiple parts	2,211	15	7	165	368	339	--	525	--	669

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2001 --- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing [2]	Mining [3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities [4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	294	--	--	--	75	18	--	--	--	135
Containers	2,935	58	--	147	648	549	392	917	--	176
Furniture and fixtures	979	--	--	123	125	92	--	282	--	206
Machinery	1,929	--	7	343	928	58	--	326	--	214
Parts and materials	3,450	--	7	836	1,211	321	306	529	--	202
Worker motion or position	4,748	19	--	367	1,588	810	272	493	163	1,037
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	4,372	--	25	480	561	848	200	936	278	1,018
Tools, instruments, and equipment	1,809	--	15	409	676	120	--	218	--	289
Vehicles	1,957	--	13	155	259	659	247	247	83	270
Health care patient	1,071	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	1,022
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	6,623	65	36	1,300	2,068	645	662	946	143	757
Struck by object	2,620	--	14	543	727	235	233	523	--	297
Struck against object	1,955	--	12	455	430	226	213	251	--	324
Caught in equipment or object	1,518	--	10	232	770	108	--	124	--	125
Fall to lower level	1,663	17	16	371	192	468	--	198	143	211
Fall to same level	3,052	16	7	227	410	484	--	839	--	904
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	1,268	--	--	97	239	222	--	252	--	339
Overexertion	7,480	121	30	804	1,845	977	640	1,487	103	1,475
Overexertion in lifting	5,104	102	--	464	840	654	606	1,186	98	1,150
Repetitive motion	1,709	--	--	44	986	138	--	125	--	231
Exposure to harmful substances	1,540	17	6	70	570	212	--	317	--	273
Transportation accidents	914	16	--	58	103	330	--	112	79	153
Fires and explosions	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	178	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	143

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[4] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 5. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing [2]	Mining [3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities [4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [26,596 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	43.8	47.3	39.8	36.5	37.3	47.1	41.2	49.4	21.0	54.1
Bruises, contusions	8.3	16.3	6.1	9.0	7.3	8.8	8.1	7.6	--	9.0
Cuts, lacerations	6.9	4.6	6.1	12.4	8.4	3.4	6.9	8.7	--	3.5
Fractures	9.8	--	21.4	16.9	7.3	11.3	--	8.7	21.7	8.6
Heat burns	1.8	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	6.0	--	1.0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	4.0	--	--	--	8.6	2.4	--	--	--	3.3
Tendonitis	1.1	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	0.4	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	0.7
Amputations	0.7	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	1.9	--	5.1	1.7	1.9	2.4	--	--	11.1	1.5
Part of body affected:										
Head	6.2	--	5.1	7.1	5.3	6.7	12.2	7.0	--	4.1
Eye	2.9	5.6	--	3.2	3.7	0.8	7.5	2.8	--	2.1
Neck	1.2	--	--	1.1	0.9	2.1	--	--	--	1.3
Trunk	36.4	41.3	31.6	38.6	31.5	39.1	45.8	37.3	25.1	36.6
Shoulder	8.1	--	7.1	9.2	8.6	9.4	8.6	10.0	--	4.9
Back	21.1	35.6	15.3	23.1	17.5	22.8	17.3	21.5	--	25.9
Upper extremities	25.5	18.3	27.6	27.8	37.3	16.9	20.3	23.8	18.2	19.7
Wrist	7.4	--	8.2	2.6	11.6	4.5	--	6.7	--	8.7
Hand, except finger	3.7	--	--	9.9	3.8	2.0	--	2.8	--	1.8
Finger	8.7	--	9.2	10.6	13.9	6.7	8.2	6.3	--	5.1
Lower extremities	20.1	16.5	27.6	19.8	15.0	24.2	17.3	18.8	46.4	22.7
Knee	8.4	--	11.2	7.6	6.7	9.9	9.5	6.5	26.8	8.6
Foot, except toe	3.2	--	--	4.6	2.4	3.1	--	3.0	13.1	1.9
Toe	0.8	--	--	1.2	1.2	--	--	--	--	0.7
Body systems	1.9	--	--	0.6	4.2	1.8	--	--	--	2.1
Multiple parts	8.3	5.1	7.1	5.1	5.4	8.4	--	11.8	--	13.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2001 --- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing [2]	Mining [3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities [4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	1.1	--	--	--	1.1	0.4	--	--	--	2.7
Containers	11.0	19.1	--	4.6	9.5	13.7	20.3	20.6	--	3.5
Furniture and fixtures	3.7	--	--	3.8	1.8	2.3	--	6.4	--	4.1
Machinery	7.3	--	7.1	10.6	13.5	1.4	--	7.3	--	4.3
Parts and materials	13.0	--	7.1	25.9	17.7	8.0	15.8	11.9	--	4.1
Worker motion or position	17.9	6.2	--	11.3	23.2	20.1	14.1	11.1	22.5	20.8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	16.4	--	25.5	14.9	8.2	21.1	10.3	21.1	38.2	20.4
Tools, instruments, and equipment	6.8	--	15.3	12.7	9.9	3.0	--	4.9	--	5.8
Vehicles	7.4	--	13.3	4.8	3.8	16.4	12.8	5.6	11.4	5.4
Health care patient	4.0	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	20.5
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	24.9	21.6	36.7	40.2	30.2	16.0	34.3	21.3	19.6	15.2
Struck by object	9.8	--	14.3	16.8	10.6	5.8	12.0	11.8	--	6.0
Struck against object	7.4	--	12.2	14.1	6.3	5.6	11.0	5.6	--	6.5
Caught in equipment or object	5.7	--	10.2	7.2	11.2	2.7	--	2.8	--	2.5
Fall to lower level	6.3	5.7	16.3	11.5	2.8	11.6	--	4.5	19.6	4.2
Fall to same level	11.5	5.4	7.1	7.0	6.0	12.0	--	18.9	--	18.1
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	4.8	--	--	3.0	3.5	5.5	--	5.7	--	6.8
Overexertion	28.1	40.0	30.6	24.9	26.9	24.3	33.1	33.5	14.2	29.6
Overexertion in lifting	19.2	33.9	--	14.4	12.3	16.2	31.4	26.7	13.5	23.1
Repetitive motion	6.4	--	--	1.3	14.4	3.4	--	2.8	--	4.6
Exposure to harmful substances	5.8	5.6	6.1	2.2	8.3	5.3	--	7.1	--	5.5
Transportation accidents	3.4	5.3	--	1.8	1.5	8.2	--	2.5	10.9	3.1
Fires and explosions	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	0.7	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	2.9

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[4] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 6. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [3]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing [3]	Mining [4]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities [5]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [26,596 cases]	137.4	152.9	211.0	251.8	185.6	237.5	136.8	120.8	47.9	85.4
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	60.2	72.3	84.0	92.0	69.2	111.8	56.3	59.6	10.1	46.2
Bruises, contusions	11.4	24.9	12.9	22.8	13.6	21.0	11.1	9.1	--	7.7
Cuts, lacerations	9.5	7.0	12.9	31.3	15.6	8.1	9.4	10.6	--	3.0
Fractures	13.5	--	45.2	42.7	13.6	26.9	--	10.5	10.4	7.3
Heat burns	2.5	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	7.2	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	5.5	--	--	--	15.9	5.6	--	--	--	2.9
Tendonitis	1.5	--	--	--	5.2	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	2.6	--	10.8	4.2	3.5	5.7	--	--	5.3	1.3
Part of body affected:										
Head	8.6	--	10.8	17.9	9.8	15.9	16.6	8.5	--	3.5
Eye	4.0	8.5	--	8.0	6.8	2.0	10.3	3.3	--	1.8
Neck	1.7	--	--	2.8	1.7	5.1	--	--	--	1.1
Trunk	50.0	63.2	66.7	97.2	58.5	92.9	62.7	45.1	12.0	31.3
Shoulder	11.2	--	15.1	23.1	16.0	22.4	11.8	12.1	--	4.2
Back	29.1	54.4	32.3	58.2	32.4	54.2	23.6	26.0	--	22.1
Upper extremities	35.0	28.0	58.1	70.0	69.2	40.2	27.8	28.7	8.7	16.8
Wrist	10.2	--	17.2	6.5	21.5	10.7	--	8.1	--	7.4
Hand, except finger	5.1	--	--	24.9	7.1	4.8	--	3.3	--	1.6
Finger	12.0	--	19.4	26.7	25.8	15.8	11.2	7.6	--	4.4
Lower extremities	27.7	25.2	58.1	49.8	27.8	57.4	23.7	22.7	22.2	19.4
Knee	11.5	--	23.7	19.1	12.4	23.4	13.0	7.8	12.8	7.3
Foot, except toe	4.4	--	--	11.6	4.5	7.3	--	3.7	6.3	1.6
Toe	1.1	--	--	3.0	2.3	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	2.7	--	--	1.4	7.9	4.3	--	--	--	1.8
Multiple parts	11.4	7.8	15.1	12.8	10.0	20.0	--	14.3	--	11.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 2001 --- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [3]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing [3]	Mining [4]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities [5]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	1.5	--	--	--	2.0	1.0	--	--	--	2.3
Containers	15.2	29.2	--	11.5	17.6	32.4	27.7	24.9	--	3.0
Furniture and fixtures	5.1	--	--	9.6	3.4	5.4	--	7.7	--	3.5
Machinery	10.0	--	15.1	26.8	25.1	3.4	--	8.9	--	3.7
Parts and materials	17.8	--	15.1	65.2	32.8	19.0	21.6	14.4	--	3.5
Worker motion or position	24.5	9.5	--	28.6	43.0	47.8	19.3	13.4	10.8	17.8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	22.6	--	53.8	37.4	15.2	50.0	14.1	25.5	18.3	17.4
Tools, instruments, and equipment	9.3	--	32.3	31.9	18.3	7.1	--	5.9	--	5.0
Vehicles	10.1	--	28.0	12.1	7.0	38.9	17.5	6.7	5.5	4.6
Health care patient	5.5	--	--	--	--	2.3	--	--	--	17.5
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	34.2	33.1	77.5	101.3	56.0	38.1	46.9	25.7	9.4	13.0
Struck by object	13.5	--	30.1	42.4	19.7	13.9	16.5	14.2	--	5.1
Struck against object	10.1	--	25.8	35.4	11.6	13.3	15.1	6.8	--	5.6
Caught in equipment or object	7.8	--	21.5	18.0	20.9	6.4	--	3.4	--	2.2
Fall to lower level	8.6	8.8	34.5	28.9	5.2	27.6	--	5.4	9.4	3.6
Fall to same level	15.8	8.2	15.1	17.7	11.1	28.6	--	22.8	--	15.5
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	6.6	--	--	7.6	6.5	13.1	--	6.8	--	5.8
Overexertion	38.6	61.3	64.6	62.6	50.0	57.7	45.3	40.4	6.8	25.3
Overexertion in lifting	26.4	51.9	--	36.2	22.8	38.6	42.9	32.2	6.5	19.7
Repetitive motion	8.8	--	--	3.4	26.7	8.1	--	3.4	--	4.0
Exposure to harmful substances	8.0	8.5	12.9	5.4	15.4	12.5	--	8.6	--	4.7
Transportation accidents	4.7	8.1	--	4.5	2.8	19.5	--	3.1	5.2	2.6
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[3] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[4] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[5] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 7. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [26,596 cases]	100.0	16.0	13.9	18.3	10.9	11.4	8.8	20.6	6
Sex:									
Men	100.0	15.2	12.3	18.3	10.1	11.8	10.1	22.4	8
Women	100.0	17.8	17.4	18.5	12.6	10.8	6.2	16.7	5
Age:									
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	100.0	13.6	36.4	14.9	6.9	9.2	1.3	17.8	3
20 to 24	100.0	21.9	18.6	24.8	10.5	8.4	4.8	11.0	3
25 to 34	100.0	17.9	13.6	22.2	9.8	10.6	10.8	15.1	5
35 to 44	100.0	16.4	10.7	13.4	13.9	11.7	9.0	24.9	9
45 to 54	100.0	12.2	14.2	17.3	9.3	13.3	7.5	26.2	9
55 to 64	100.0	14.8	10.5	19.5	9.6	12.7	10.2	22.7	9
65 and over	100.0	9.4	11.3	16.4	17.6	9.8	27.7	7.8	10
Occupation:									
Managerial and professional specialty	100.0	24.9	16.6	13.3	10.3	9.3	6.3	19.2	5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	100.0	15.0	12.2	21.9	14.1	9.4	11.8	15.6	6
Service	100.0	17.6	26.4	18.0	7.1	8.9	5.4	16.6	3
Farming, forestry, and fishing	100.0	10.3	17.5	6.5	6.5	46.1	3.2	9.8	14
Precision production, craft, and repair	100.0	15.6	11.8	18.1	10.4	10.2	11.4	22.5	8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	100.0	15.1	10.5	18.1	11.7	13.0	7.9	23.8	8
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	18.5	22.3	20.0	7.5	10.5	2.8	18.4	3
3 to 11 months	100.0	15.6	14.9	20.6	12.4	10.2	7.9	18.3	5
1 to 5 years	100.0	20.1	12.4	18.5	12.4	10.9	8.3	17.4	5
More than 5 years	100.0	13.6	10.8	18.0	12.3	11.9	7.9	25.6	9
Race or ethnic origin:									
White, non-Hispanic	100.0	18.0	14.0	20.3	11.7	9.7	7.0	19.2	5
Black, non-Hispanic	100.0	18.5	19.0	17.6	10.8	10.5	4.7	18.9	4
Hispanic	100.0	9.0	19.7	16.2	9.3	3.5	21.5	20.9	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	100.0	21.7	6.8	21.7	5.4	7.6	14.0	22.8	5
American Indian or Alaskan Native	100.0	31.2	28.8	--	3.7	7.8	28.5	--	2

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected occupations and number of days away from work, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [26,596 cases]	100.0	16.0	13.9	18.3	10.9	11.4	8.8	20.6	6
Truck drivers	100.0	10.5	8.3	14.1	8.2	13.5	3.8	41.7	16
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	100.0	19.9	36.4	17.5	9.9	5.2	4.2	6.9	2
Construction laborers	100.0	11.8	8.0	25.0	9.1	4.6	8.0	33.4	9
Laborers, nonconstruction	100.0	11.7	18.4	15.3	11.4	17.9	8.9	16.2	8
Assemblers	100.0	13.8	7.0	20.4	11.4	11.2	14.9	21.1	9
Sales workers, other commodities	100.0	13.5	6.9	13.2	39.0	20.7	1.9	4.7	6
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations	100.0	20.5	45.1	5.2	5.9	6.7	0.6	15.9	2
Carpenters	100.0	10.1	17.1	22.0	5.8	11.0	5.9	28.1	6
Janitors and cleaners	100.0	23.2	17.5	11.9	11.3	8.6	7.9	19.6	3
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	100.0	8.7	9.8	7.6	5.3	3.2	3.8	61.6	60
Precision assemblers, metal	100.0	1.7	--	--	1.7	1.7	66.3	28.6	30
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	100.0	1.3	25.4	37.4	0.5	6.9	15.3	13.2	4
Stock handlers and baggers	100.0	12.7	17.3	34.8	7.9	2.5	0.7	24.0	3
Automobile mechanics	100.0	16.8	10.8	12.1	11.5	26.3	1.8	20.7	10
Welders and cutters	100.0	38.0	6.9	6.5	10.1	14.5	7.0	16.9	5
Cooks	100.0	17.3	15.3	38.6	1.5	1.7	1.0	24.5	5
Telephone line installers and repairers	100.0	4.7	29.8	16.7	10.7	10.7	8.3	19.1	4
Maids and housemen	100.0	14.1	22.8	15.4	6.6	3.3	28.0	10.0	5
Packaging and filling machine operators	100.0	40.7	9.7	14.6	8.5	6.8	2.3	17.3	2
Electricians	100.0	6.9	11.1	13.1	7.3	31.6	11.1	19.0	17
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	100.0	17.3	10.6	36.1	7.3	12.2	4.3	12.2	4
Public transportation attendants	100.0	--	1.5	29.9	10.9	37.4	1.5	18.7	14
Registered nurses	100.0	22.1	15.9	18.7	4.7	15.8	7.7	15.2	4
Guards and police, exc. public service	100.0	10.9	0.5	10.1	5.9	16.4	--	56.3	45
Structural metal workers	100.0	--	15.6	13.5	20.0	7.4	7.7	35.8	11
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	100.0	4.5	9.8	14.3	31.4	4.7	13.8	21.4	10
Cashiers	100.0	21.7	18.8	43.3	9.2	1.8	--	5.3	3
Supervisors, production occupations	100.0	28.4	6.8	11.6	14.8	21.7	4.7	12.0	7
Managers, food serving and lodging establishments	100.0	48.7	1.3	--	1.3	--	--	48.7	2
Heating, air conditioning, refrigeration mechanics	100.0	55.3	0.6	--	31.9	--	7.9	4.4	1
Industrial machinery repairers	100.0	11.1	7.5	26.2	21.4	9.2	4.5	20.1	6

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [26,596 cases]	100.0	16.0	13.9	18.3	10.9	11.4	8.8	20.6	6
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains	100.0	14.0	14.2	18.3	12.5	12.0	7.7	21.4	7
Bruises, contusions	100.0	27.6	11.4	25.7	11.6	8.5	3.8	11.5	4
Cuts, lacerations	100.0	29.2	17.5	16.6	7.2	11.0	5.1	13.5	3
Fractures	100.0	4.1	9.4	14.7	10.2	7.7	17.2	36.8	21
Heat burns	100.0	9.4	51.6	13.8	2.4	2.1	4.1	16.7	2
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100.0	5.2	8.1	19.8	11.9	25.8	15.4	13.7	12
Tendonitis	100.0	14.0	5.5	27.8	24.3	3.8	2.8	21.8	7
Chemical burns	100.0	29.2	53.0	5.4	5.8	3.6	1.0	2.1	2
Amputations	100.0	9.2	6.3	13.2	1.3	28.2	16.8	24.9	20
Multiple injuries	100.0	12.8	10.8	33.8	10.9	7.7	10.4	13.7	4
Part of body affected:									
Head	100.0	35.6	21.5	22.5	6.4	6.1	1.0	6.8	2
Eye	100.0	44.2	24.4	22.3	5.2	1.4	0.1	2.3	2
Neck	100.0	10.3	14.9	31.3	10.7	8.7	3.3	20.8	5
Trunk	100.0	13.4	12.3	18.7	12.4	10.9	9.6	22.7	8
Shoulder	100.0	11.1	7.6	11.9	11.9	12.9	8.9	35.7	16
Back	100.0	13.0	16.3	21.4	13.8	10.3	7.9	17.4	5
Upper extremities	100.0	15.9	14.3	17.1	12.1	14.9	9.9	15.8	7
Wrist	100.0	7.9	10.4	16.6	10.9	23.7	15.0	15.4	13
Hand, except finger	100.0	20.1	12.3	23.9	13.8	6.2	10.9	12.7	5
Finger	100.0	24.6	14.7	16.2	7.8	14.9	7.3	14.4	4
Lower extremities	100.0	15.8	14.9	15.8	9.1	9.5	8.7	26.3	7
Knee	100.0	9.2	10.5	18.1	12.4	15.1	8.8	25.9	10
Foot, except toe	100.0	23.7	24.1	11.4	9.8	5.2	4.3	21.5	3
Toe	100.0	21.2	21.2	37.1	4.1	7.4	--	9.0	3
Body systems	100.0	15.1	6.8	11.9	11.9	9.3	22.3	22.9	17
Multiple parts	100.0	14.4	13.4	21.8	8.9	13.0	5.3	23.1	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Source of injury, illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	100.0	24.2	39.3	7.8	16.6	1.9	4.5	5.7	2
Containers	100.0	14.4	12.1	21.0	14.9	9.7	3.2	24.8	7
Furniture and fixtures	100.0	17.9	10.9	23.6	18.6	16.1	2.6	10.3	5
Machinery	100.0	17.6	9.8	22.4	10.6	10.2	15.9	13.4	6
Parts and materials	100.0	10.3	13.2	15.6	12.8	16.3	9.6	22.2	9
Worker motion or position	100.0	15.0	13.1	18.8	10.5	15.2	7.9	19.5	7
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	100.0	14.4	12.5	18.3	9.1	9.0	9.0	27.7	9
Tools, instruments, and equipment	100.0	26.4	5.9	23.4	6.3	4.9	15.1	17.9	5
Vehicles	100.0	19.3	8.9	12.4	10.7	7.4	10.9	30.4	10
Health care patient	100.0	18.1	37.6	16.3	9.5	5.0	5.1	8.5	2
Event or exposure:									
Contact with objects and equipment	100.0	22.7	13.7	22.3	10.0	9.7	5.7	16.0	4
Struck by object	100.0	23.4	12.2	23.2	12.0	7.3	4.5	17.3	5
Struck against object	100.0	20.9	13.8	22.7	8.7	13.1	5.7	15.1	4
Caught in equipment or object	100.0	20.7	12.8	16.1	9.7	11.4	8.8	20.5	6
Fall to lower level	100.0	14.7	15.3	11.7	4.5	6.5	12.5	34.7	16
Fall to same level	100.0	13.4	11.0	21.2	10.7	11.1	7.4	25.0	7
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	100.0	14.5	22.0	11.9	9.3	12.1	8.7	21.5	7
Overexertion	100.0	11.6	12.5	17.8	14.1	12.5	11.0	20.6	8
Overexertion in lifting	100.0	11.6	14.8	16.5	14.5	11.7	9.8	21.0	8
Repetitive motion	100.0	9.9	9.2	17.2	15.1	20.8	12.2	15.5	9
Exposure to harmful substances	100.0	18.7	27.5	14.2	8.1	7.2	9.4	14.8	3
Transportation accidents	100.0	22.5	7.3	5.5	11.0	8.7	16.4	28.6	12
Fires and explosions	100.0	--	78.5	--	--	21.5	--	--	2
Assaults and violent acts by person	100.0	5.1	35.8	9.4	4.5	11.5	1.7	32.0	4

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by industry division and number of days away from work, 2001
Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Private industry [2] [26,596 cases]	100.0	16.0	13.9	18.3	10.9	11.4	8.8	20.6	6
Goods producing:									
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing [2]	100.0	22.7	26.2	19.8	10.2	10.3	1.8	9.1	3
Mining [3]	100.0	12.2	6.1	16.3	10.2	12.2	6.1	36.7	15
Construction	100.0	14.0	10.9	19.1	7.9	7.5	11.3	29.3	10
Manufacturing	100.0	18.1	9.8	16.9	11.6	12.7	12.5	18.3	8
Durable goods	100.0	18.1	9.5	16.2	10.7	11.5	15.2	18.8	8
Nondurable goods	100.0	18.3	10.3	18.6	13.7	15.2	6.7	17.2	7
Service producing:									
Transportation and public utilities [4]	100.0	14.0	9.0	15.2	11.3	17.4	9.0	24.0	11
Wholesale trade	100.0	7.7	14.3	21.1	11.6	14.5	7.0	23.8	10
Retail trade	100.0	16.4	17.7	17.0	13.3	9.0	4.5	22.2	5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100.0	21.6	19.2	19.8	8.2	9.2	3.7	18.3	3
Services	100.0	17.8	20.8	22.0	9.7	8.9	7.5	13.5	3

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[4] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 11. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by industry, sex, and age of worker, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Industry[2]	SIC code[3]	Private industry[4]	Sex		Age						
			Men	Women	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
Total		26,596	17,629	8,857	973	2,838	6,237	7,454	6,046	2,590	450
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[4]		302	192	109	--	--	84	49	130	14	--
Mining[5]		98	93	5	--	8	15	29	28	10	--
Metal mining[6]	10	30	29	--	--	--	--	12	14	--	--
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels[6]	14	67	63	--	--	8	15	17	14	7	--
Construction		3,231	3,168	63	153	333	1,026	1,064	475	179	--
General building contractors	15	581	569	12	--	89	101	226	116	--	--
Residential building construction	152	283	271	12	--	68	56	105	--	--	--
Nonresidential building construction	154	293	293	--	--	--	--	120	92	--	--
Heavy construction, except building	16	316	302	14	--	50	90	101	41	33	--
Heavy construction, except highway	162	200	190	9	--	36	49	63	29	22	--
Special trade contractors	17	2,334	2,297	--	127	195	835	738	319	121	--
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	616	616	--	--	--	389	--	--	--	--
Electrical work	173	272	262	--	--	--	77	103	70	--	--
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	281	281	--	--	--	72	93	58	--	--
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	163	163	--	--	--	--	67	--	--	--
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	458	432	--	--	--	93	214	114	--	--
Manufacturing		6,854	5,007	1,846	69	648	1,596	2,156	1,553	766	64
Durable goods		4,731	3,611	1,120	33	477	1,039	1,589	977	558	58
Lumber and wood products	24	477	428	--	--	96	218	80	--	--	--
Furniture and fixtures	25	428	236	192	--	60	132	106	66	54	--
Household furniture	251	167	100	67	--	24	52	31	31	24	--
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	308	293	14	10	41	41	95	70	50	--
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	193	193	--	--	--	--	78	--	--	--
Primary metal industries	33	342	261	81	--	40	64	81	103	55	--
Fabricated metal products	34	653	486	167	--	34	168	284	112	55	--
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	169	94	75	--	--	17	95	--	--	--
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	648	483	166	--	72	92	221	188	63	10
Metalworking machinery	354	48	32	16	--	9	7	14	14	--	--
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	206	155	51	--	19	28	64	67	22	6
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	176	134	42	--	19	21	56	60	14	6
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	59	52	7	--	9	9	16	13	9	--
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	318	179	139	--	52	34	87	72	66	7
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	369	56	16	40	--	--	9	11	18	19	--
Transportation equipment	37	1,433	1,178	256	--	68	271	605	275	191	--
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	1,048	866	182	--	--	186	495	177	155	--
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	843	713	130	--	--	85	439	144	148	--
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	177	134	43	--	--	98	46	24	--	--
Instruments and related products	38	46	29	17	--	--	8	15	13	--	10
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	77	37	40	--	16	11	14	24	7	--
Nondurable goods		2,123	1,396	726	37	171	558	567	576	208	6
Food and kindred products	20	760	537	224	6	71	179	230	211	60	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by industry, sex, and age of worker, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Industry[2]	SIC code[3]	Private industry[4]	Sex		Age						
			Men	Women	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
Meat products	201	238	143	95	--	18	72	85	37	21	--
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	114	67	47	--	10	32	28	25	15	--
Dairy products	202	178	154	24	--	8	20	60	70	--	--
Grain mill products	204	120	76	44	--	25	22	40	32	--	--
Printing and publishing	27	335	232	103	15	16	99	59	97	48	--
Newspapers	271	73	--	--	13	--	--	17	--	--	--
Commercial printing	275	189	153	--	--	--	75	--	--	--	--
Chemicals and allied products	28	200	--	153	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	352	256	96	--	--	175	70	67	12	--
Transportation and public utilities[7]		4,023	3,050	867	93	330	968	1,063	1,052	483	34
Railroad transportation[7]	40	107	--	--	--	--	18	18	48	19	--
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	216	101	116	--	16	61	52	43	34	9
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,382	1,173	209	20	148	313	365	323	188	--
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	1,266	1,086	181	--	137	293	306	317	168	--
Transportation by air	45	1,086	740	346	--	--	367	339	158	135	--
Transportation services	47	119	108	--	--	20	43	34	--	--	--
Communications	48	655	489	166	--	65	71	127	315	--	--
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	405	386	19	--	15	68	128	158	36	--
Electric services	491	222	216	--	--	--	27	67	106	22	--
Wholesale and retail trade		6,376	4,103	2,273	422	840	1,280	1,665	1,376	677	117
Wholesale trade		1,932	1,712	220	--	208	496	416	623	183	--
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	1,092	1,012	--	--	--	377	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	840	700	--	--	--	--	--	398	--	--
Retail trade		4,444	2,392	2,052	422	632	784	1,248	753	494	111
Building materials and garden supplies	52	259	245	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
General merchandise stores	53	1,202	435	767	--	148	229	395	187	158	--
Food stores	54	596	309	287	--	--	--	137	--	173	--
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	540	392	148	16	144	102	147	58	74	--
New and used car dealers	551	231	218	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gasoline service stations	554	135	40	95	--	--	38	40	--	--	--
Apparel and accessory stores	56	78	--	75	--	--	17	--	--	--	--
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	299	284	--	--	107	--	91	--	--	--
Eating and drinking places	58	1,213	578	636	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous retail	59	257	147	110	20	36	34	42	76	43	--
Finance, insurance, and real estate		726	411	316	--	--	104	202	302	91	--
Services		4,987	1,607	3,380	216	647	1,164	1,227	1,130	371	230
Hotels and other lodging places	70	362	--	271	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal services	72	108	54	54	--	--	23	67	11	--	--
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	277	250	--	--	--	141	--	--	--	--
Amusement and recreation services	79	232	159	74	36	--	100	--	45	--	10
Health services	80	2,355	410	1,945	96	376	488	474	542	216	162

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by industry, sex, and age of worker, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Industry[2]	SIC code[3]	Private industry[4]	Sex		Age						
			Men	Women	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	87	10	78	--	10	20	17	16	24	--
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,109	--	999	--	294	242	--	170	--	--
Hospitals	806	967	250	717	21	59	197	271	283	107	29
Social services	83	440	93	348	--	--	--	201	--	--	--
Engineering and management services	87	121	--	92	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[2] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[3] *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

[4] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[5] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[6] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded.

[7] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by industry and race or ethnic origin of worker, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Industry[2]	SIC code[3]	Private industry[4]	Race or ethnic origin					
			White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Not reported
Total		26,596	16,257	2,076	370	66	46	7,782
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[4]		302	211	--	--	--	--	79
Mining[5]		98	--	--	--	--	--	98
Metal mining[6]	10	30	--	--	--	--	--	30
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels[6]	14	67	--	--	--	--	--	67
Construction		3,231	2,396	145	37	--	--	641
General building contractors	15	581	450	--	--	--	--	91
Residential building construction	152	283	223	--	--	--	--	42
Nonresidential building construction	154	293	221	18	--	--	--	--
Heavy construction, except building	16	316	224	24	--	--	--	63
Heavy construction, except highway	162	200	149	15	--	--	--	31
Special trade contractors	17	2,334	1,722	94	--	--	--	486
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	616	533	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical work	173	272	208	--	--	--	--	61
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	281	206	--	--	--	--	54
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	163	100	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	458	335	--	--	--	--	104
Manufacturing		6,854	4,591	491	155	28	20	1,570
Durable goods		4,731	2,981	287	99	14	18	1,333
Lumber and wood products	24	477	333	--	--	--	--	118
Furniture and fixtures	25	428	374	38	12	--	--	--
Household furniture	251	167	156	--	7	--	--	--
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	308	237	--	--	--	--	66
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	193	163	--	--	--	--	--
Primary metal industries	33	342	289	24	--	--	--	30
Fabricated metal products	34	653	449	--	39	--	--	141
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	169	163	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	648	478	62	18	--	--	86
Metalworking machinery	354	48	36	--	--	--	--	12
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	206	125	36	11	--	--	31
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	176	102	32	11	--	--	31
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	59	50	7	--	--	--	--
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	318	223	15	--	--	--	74
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	369	56	47	7	--	--	--	--
Transportation equipment	37	1,433	517	104	--	--	--	794
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	1,048	277	61	--	--	--	695
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	843	90	--	--	--	--	695
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	177	162	13	--	--	--	--
Instruments and related products	38	46	23	7	--	--	--	12
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	77	59	--	--	--	--	14
Nondurable goods		2,123	1,611	203	56	14	--	237
Food and kindred products	20	760	531	106	43	7	--	74

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by industry and race or ethnic origin of worker, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Industry[2]	SIC code[3]	Private industry[4]	Race or ethnic origin					
			White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Not reported
Meat products	201	238	182	14	36	7	--	--
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	114	74	11	29	--	--	--
Dairy products	202	178	148	--	--	--	--	--
Grain mill products	204	120	89	11	--	--	--	21
Printing and publishing	27	335	258	12	--	--	--	65
Newspapers	271	73	50	9	--	--	--	13
Commercial printing	275	189	160	--	--	--	--	--
Chemicals and allied products	28	200	148	--	--	--	--	--
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	352	285	47	--	--	--	18
Transportation and public utilities[7]		4,023	1,319	101	65	--	--	2,535
Railroad transportation[7]	40	107	--	--	--	--	--	107
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	216	103	52	6	--	--	52
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,382	546	--	--	--	--	754
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	1,266	459	--	--	--	--	754
Transportation by air	45	1,086	211	--	--	--	--	863
Transportation services	47	119	26	--	--	--	--	87
Communications	48	655	134	--	--	--	--	514
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	405	245	--	--	--	--	158
Electric services	491	222	174	--	--	--	--	48
Wholesale and retail trade		6,376	4,263	492	--	--	--	1,556
Wholesale trade		1,932	1,076	159	--	--	--	653
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	1,092	510	--	--	--	--	477
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	840	565	--	--	--	--	--
Retail trade		4,444	3,187	332	--	--	--	904
Building materials and garden supplies	52	259	228	--	--	--	--	--
General merchandise stores	53	1,202	1,050	--	--	--	--	--
Food stores	54	596	386	--	--	--	--	188
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	540	404	--	--	--	--	124
New and used car dealers	551	231	231	--	--	--	--	--
Gasoline service stations	554	135	88	--	--	--	--	41
Apparel and accessory stores	56	78	17	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	299	212	--	--	--	--	74
Eating and drinking places	58	1,213	723	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous retail	59	257	166	--	--	--	--	89
Finance, insurance, and real estate		726	497	--	--	--	--	186
Services		4,987	2,981	805	52	15	17	1,117
Hotels and other lodging places	70	362	269	--	--	--	--	--
Personal services	72	108	92	--	--	--	--	--
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	277	176	--	--	--	--	--
Amusement and recreation services	79	232	74	--	12	--	--	140
Health services	80	2,355	1,296	363	--	--	--	672

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by industry and race or ethnic origin of worker, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Industry [2]	SIC code [3]	Private industry [4]	Race or ethnic origin					
			White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Not reported
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	87	68	--	--	--	--	8
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,109	727	259	--	--	--	--
Hospitals	806	967	404	98	8	7	--	450
Social services	83	440	337	--	--	--	--	--
Engineering and management services	87	121	88	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[2] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[3] *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

[4] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[5] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[6] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded.

[7] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by industry and length of service with employer, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Industry [2]	SIC code [3]	Private industry [4]	Length of service with employer				
			Less than 3 months	3 to 11 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Not reported
Total		26,596	3,440	4,580	7,929	6,981	3,667
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[4]		302	46	--	167	--	--
Mining[5]		98	11	12	34	32	9
Metal mining[6]	10	30	--	--	15	11	--
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels[6]	14	67	10	9	18	21	9
Construction		3,231	742	605	1,047	667	170
General building contractors	15	581	88	124	208	140	--
Residential building construction	152	283	59	68	69	77	--
Nonresidential building construction	154	293	--	--	139	--	--
Heavy construction, except building	16	316	35	82	104	72	23
Heavy construction, except highway	162	200	13	59	75	53	--
Special trade contractors	17	2,334	620	398	736	455	125
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	616	--	--	271	--	--
Electrical work	173	272	44	43	97	43	45
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	281	62	17	104	48	50
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	163	58	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	458	131	101	118	108	--
Manufacturing		6,854	505	1,126	2,123	2,098	1,002
Durable goods		4,731	279	775	1,456	1,348	873
Lumber and wood products	24	477	107	156	158	--	--
Furniture and fixtures	25	428	34	85	163	144	--
Household furniture	251	167	7	40	68	50	--
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	308	26	53	95	94	39
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	193	--	--	88	--	--
Primary metal industries	33	342	13	5	108	197	20
Fabricated metal products	34	653	55	141	229	165	62
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	169	--	--	81	61	--
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	648	10	114	332	191	--
Metalworking machinery	354	48	--	21	12	14	--
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	206	7	34	83	82	--
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	176	7	34	69	66	--
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	59	--	7	29	21	--
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	318	9	85	95	121	9
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	369	56	--	9	12	34	--
Transportation equipment	37	1,433	--	102	237	344	738
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	1,048	--	71	89	208	680
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	843	--	--	--	129	680
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	177	--	62	51	64	--
Instruments and related products	38	46	8	6	12	21	--
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	77	7	29	27	15	--
Nondurable goods		2,123	226	352	667	750	128
Food and kindred products	20	760	53	133	236	292	46

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by industry and length of service with employer, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Industry[2]	SIC code[3]	Private industry[4]	Length of service with employer				
			Less than 3 months	3 to 11 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Not reported
Meat products	201	238	21	66	91	60	--
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	114	19	25	48	22	--
Dairy products	202	178	--	--	45	108	--
Grain mill products	204	120	--	14	65	40	--
Printing and publishing	27	335	79	65	57	112	22
Newspapers	271	73	15	--	--	--	--
Commercial printing	275	189	60	--	--	72	--
Chemicals and allied products	28	200	--	--	--	118	--
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	352	42	65	141	88	17
Transportation and public utilities[7]		4,023	286	514	1,026	1,378	819
Railroad transportation[7]	40	107	--	--	--	--	107
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	216	--	18	114	37	43
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,382	202	258	398	227	297
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	1,266	185	241	359	185	297
Transportation by air	45	1,086	--	191	264	472	159
Transportation services	47	119	--	--	83	15	--
Communications	48	655	--	--	111	349	135
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	405	15	11	43	265	71
Electric services	491	222	--	--	25	164	33
Wholesale and retail trade		6,376	806	1,396	1,657	1,542	976
Wholesale trade		1,932	--	--	443	680	653
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	1,092	--	--	--	--	519
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	840	--	--	250	436	--
Retail trade		4,444	775	1,271	1,213	862	323
Building materials and garden supplies	52	259	--	130	--	--	--
General merchandise stores	53	1,202	131	395	403	239	--
Food stores	54	596	--	--	158	181	--
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	540	87	182	160	69	41
New and used car dealers	551	231	--	--	--	--	--
Gasoline service stations	554	135	34	42	50	--	--
Apparel and accessory stores	56	78	--	--	53	--	--
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	299	--	--	118	--	--
Eating and drinking places	58	1,213	--	406	--	--	--
Miscellaneous retail	59	257	28	38	94	71	27
Finance, insurance, and real estate		726	96	--	208	232	136
Services		4,987	947	846	1,668	996	531
Hotels and other lodging places	70	362	--	--	--	--	--
Personal services	72	108	19	--	48	32	--
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	277	76	--	95	--	--
Amusement and recreation services	79	232	12	--	--	41	125
Health services	80	2,355	461	393	687	543	271

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by industry and length of service with employer, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Industry[2]	SIC code[3]	Private industry[4]	Length of service with employer				
			Less than 3 months	3 to 11 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Not reported
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	87	--	--	61	20	--
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,109	366	265	254	--	--
Hospitals	806	967	66	106	292	322	182
Social services	83	440	109	132	156	--	--
Engineering and management services	87	121	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[2] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[3] *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

[4] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[5] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[6] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded.

[7] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 14. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by occupation and industry division, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Private industry[2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[2]	Mining[3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	26,596	302	98	3,231	6,854	4,023	1,932	4,444	726	4,987
Managerial and professional specialty	1,286	104	--	--	57	80	--	268	--	710
Executive, administrative, and managerial	659	78	--	--	52	40	--	267	--	159
Financial managers	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Managers, food serving and lodging establishments	184	--	--	--	--	--	--	184	--	--
Managers, properties and real estate	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Funeral directors	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	266	78	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	62
Accountants and auditors	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Professional specialty	627	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	551
Electrical and electronic engineers	14	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--
Computer systems analysts and scientists	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Physicians	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Registered nurses	265	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	265
Physical therapists	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Postsecondary teachers, subject not specified	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Prekindergarten and kindergarten teachers, exc. postsecondary	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Special education teachers, exc. postsecondary	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Musicians and composers	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Actors and directors	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Photographers	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Editors and reporters	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Athletes	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32
Technical, sales, and administrative support	4,350	--	--	160	361	644	250	1,682	301	929
Technicians and related support	761	--	--	--	110	205	--	--	--	389
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Radiologic technicians	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Licensed practical nurses	156	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	155
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	205	--	--	--	--	75	--	--	--	128
Electrical and electronic technicians	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engineering technicians. n.e.c.	17	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Biological technicians	19	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Airplane pilots and navigators	123	--	--	--	--	123	--	--	--	--
Computer programmers	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Technicians, n.e.c.	144	--	--	--	76	--	--	--	--	36
Sales	1,872	--	--	--	15	--	--	1,571	--	71
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	467	--	--	--	--	--	--	421	--	--
Sales occupations, other business services	47	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	56	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by occupation and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Private industry[2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[2]	Mining[3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Sales workers, apparel	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales workers, hardware and building supplies	96	--	--	--	--	--	--	94	--	--
Sales workers, parts	65	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales workers, other commodities	655	--	--	--	--	--	--	629	--	15
Sales counter clerks	73	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43
Cashiers	190	--	--	--	--	--	--	180	--	--
Demonstrators, promoters and models, sales	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative support, including clerical	1,718	13	--	96	236	417	130	103	254	469
Supervisors, financial records processing	--	--	--	--	24	--	--	--	--	--
Computer operators	46	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secretaries	107	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	90
Hotel clerks	48	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48
Receptionists	62	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	--
Order clerks	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Records clerks	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Billing clerks	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38
Telephone operators	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mail clerks, exc. postal service	104	--	--	83	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production coordinators	52	--	--	--	43	--	--	--	--	--
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	285	--	--	--	70	145	--	--	--	--
Stock and inventory clerks	140	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	54
Weighers, measurers, checkers and samplers	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Expediters	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Investigators and adjusters, exc. insurance	110	--	--	--	--	52	--	--	--	35
Bill and account collectors	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19
General office clerks	115	--	--	--	12	69	--	--	--	20
Bank tellers	113	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	113	--
Data-entry keyers	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative support occupations, n.e.c.	83	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55
Service	4,155	--	--	--	116	315	--	1,038	68	2,608
Protective service	247	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	242
Guards and police, exc. public service	235	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	234
Service, except protective and household	3,909	--	--	--	115	315	--	1,038	64	2,366
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Waiters and waitresses	167	--	--	--	--	--	--	104	--	63
Cooks	346	--	--	--	--	--	--	248	--	87
Kitchen workers, food preparation	165	--	--	--	--	--	--	127	--	36
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations	573	--	--	--	--	--	--	520	--	51
Health aides, exc. nursing	115	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	111
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	1,193	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,182
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers	51	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	51
Maids and housemen	335	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	325
Janitors and cleaners	486	--	--	--	114	--	--	--	--	302

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by occupation and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Private industry[2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[2]	Mining[3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public transportation attendants	279	--	--	--	--	279	--	--	--	--
Child care workers, n.e.c.	54	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	54
Personal service occupations, n.e.c.	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32
Farming, forestry, and fishing	399	146	--	--	--	--	131	--	--	101
Farm workers	87	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nursery workers	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Groundskeepers and gardeners, exc. farm	165	45	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
Graders and sorters, agricultural products	46	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Inspectors, agricultural products	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Precision production, craft, and repair	5,988	--	36	2,035	1,410	923	634	398	294	253
Mechanics and repairers	2,487	--	16	267	307	671	618	232	219	154
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	107	--	--	--	27	--	--	--	73	--
Automobile mechanics	374	--	--	--	--	--	172	124	--	73
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	406	--	--	--	--	45	301	--	--	19
Aircraft engine mechanics	73	--	--	--	18	55	--	--	--	--
Automobile body and related repairers	52	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft mechanics, exc. engine	13	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy equipment mechanics	67	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial machinery repairers	182	--	16	--	130	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery maintenance occupations	91	--	--	50	36	--	--	--	--	--
Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment	138	--	--	55	--	66	--	--	--	--
Telephone line installers and repairers	338	--	--	--	--	338	--	--	--	--
Telephone installers and repairers	102	--	--	--	--	102	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous electrical and electronic equipment repairers	--	--	--	--	22	--	--	--	--	--
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	183	--	--	108	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office machine repairers	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Elevator installers and repairers	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Millwrights	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specified mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--
Not specified mechanics and repairers	235	--	--	--	38	--	--	--	117	--
Construction trades	2,231	--	6	1,703	142	181	--	86	73	--
Supervisors, electricians and power transmission installers	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, n.e.c.	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brickmasons and stonemasons	93	--	--	49	44	--	--	--	--	--
Carpet installers	119	--	--	64	7	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters	568	--	--	427	--	--	--	--	73	14
Carpenter apprentices	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drywall installers	52	--	--	52	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electricians	312	--	--	239	65	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical power installers and repairers	152	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--
Painters, construction and maintenance	86	--	--	72	7	--	--	--	--	--
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	193	--	--	142	17	32	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by occupation and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Private industry[2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[2]	Mining[3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter apprentices	95	--	--	95	--	--	--	--	--	--
Concrete and terrazzo finishers	38	--	--	38	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofers	135	--	--	135	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sheetmetal duct installers	16	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structural metal workers	210	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	--	--
Extractive	18	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining occupations, n.e.c.	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Precision production	1,253	--	--	62	958	72	--	80	--	76
Supervisors, production occupations	188	--	--	--	169	--	--	--	--	--
Tool and die makers	18	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--
Precision assemblers, metal	427	--	--	--	427	--	--	--	--	--
Machinists	65	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	--	--
Sheet metal workers	161	--	--	59	62	40	--	--	--	--
Cabinet makers and bench carpenters	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Upholsterers	--	--	--	--	24	--	--	--	--	--
Hand molders and shapers, exc. jewelers	43	--	--	--	43	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	45	--	--	--	45	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous precision workers, n.e.c.	48	--	--	--	48	--	--	--	--	--
Butchers and meat cutters	74	--	--	--	35	--	--	--	--	--
Bakers	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Inspectors, testers, and graders	62	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	53
Power plant operators	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	10,415	19	61	1,011	4,908	2,058	916	1,054	--	386
Machine operators and tenders	3,078	--	8	--	2,694	106	--	130	--	83
Lathe and turning machine operators	33	--	--	--	33	--	--	--	--	--
Punching and stamping press machine operators	19	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--
Drilling and boring machine operators	28	--	--	--	28	--	--	--	--	--
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	61	--	--	--	61	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous metal, plastic, stone, and glass working machine operators	34	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--
Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c.	78	--	--	--	78	--	--	--	--	--
Molding and casting machine operators	84	--	--	--	84	--	--	--	--	--
Metal plating machine operators	13	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
Sawing machine operators	65	--	--	--	56	--	--	--	--	--
Shaping and joining machine operators	96	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	--
Miscellaneous woodworking machine operators	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Printing press operators	153	--	--	--	131	--	--	--	--	--
Textile sewing machine operators	63	--	--	--	63	--	--	--	--	--
Pressing machine operators	14	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Packaging and filling machine operators	325	--	--	--	257	64	--	--	--	--
Extruding and forming machine operators	82	--	--	--	82	--	--	--	--	--
Mixing and blending machine operators	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Painting and paint spraying machine operators	53	--	--	--	48	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by occupation and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Private industry[2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[2]	Mining[3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, exc. food	32	--	--	--	32	--	--	--	--	--
Crushing and grinding machine operators	17	--	8	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Slicing and cutting machine operators	19	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--
Photographic process machine operators	13	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	1,250	--	--	--	1,193	18	--	--	--	--
Machine operators, not specified	468	--	--	--	385	--	--	--	--	52
Fabricators, assemblers, and handworking	1,098	--	--	--	1,011	34	--	--	--	--
Welders and cutters	358	--	--	--	317	32	--	--	--	--
Assemblers	675	--	--	--	630	--	--	--	--	--
Hand engraving and printing occupations	17	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous hand working occupations	34	--	--	--	34	--	--	--	--	--
Production inspectors, testers, and weighers	164	--	--	--	91	--	--	--	--	29
Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners	83	--	--	--	68	--	--	--	--	--
Graders and sorters, exc. agricultural	69	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving	2,499	--	31	127	362	1,091	572	223	--	88
Truck drivers	1,794	--	17	51	132	931	430	201	--	--
Driver-sales workers	155	--	--	--	46	--	--	--	--	--
Bus drivers	124	--	--	--	--	96	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, material moving equipment operators	61	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Operating engineers	42	--	--	42	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hoist and winch operators	52	--	--	--	52	--	--	--	--	--
Excavating and loading machine operators	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	122	--	--	--	99	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators	37	--	--	--	32	--	--	--	--	--
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	3,575	14	19	868	751	799	244	700	--	180
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c.	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Helpers, construction trades	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	848	--	--	840	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production helpers	39	--	--	--	39	--	--	--	--	--
Stock handlers and baggers	377	--	--	--	27	--	--	350	--	--
Machine feeders and offbearers	45	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	1,030	--	--	--	207	673	--	115	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by occupation and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Private industry[2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[2]	Mining[3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Garage and service station related occupations	152	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	153	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	34
Hand packers and packagers	33	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers, nonconstruction	838	--	18	--	407	72	163	132	--	45

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[4] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 15. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by nature of injury or illness and industry division, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Nature	Private industry[2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[2]	Mining[3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	26,596	302	98	3,231	6,854	4,023	1,932	4,444	726	4,987
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	23,671	286	88	3,118	5,411	3,664	1,637	4,231	658	4,577
Traumatic injuries and disorders, unspecified	148	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	73	65
Traumatic injuries to bones, nerves, spinal cord	2,844	--	21	589	536	520	145	423	158	446
Dislocations	201	--	--	42	33	53	--	--	--	18
Fractures	2,603	--	21	547	503	455	--	385	158	428
Traumatic injuries to spinal cord	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	11,663	143	39	1,181	2,554	1,901	796	2,200	153	2,698
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc., unspecified	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	11,647	143	39	1,181	2,554	1,894	796	2,193	153	2,696
Open wounds	2,418	--	7	486	867	204	160	432	--	223
Amputations	175	--	--	--	125	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations, fingertip	151	--	--	--	107	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations, except fingertip	--	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--
Animal or insect bites	47	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Avulsions	87	--	--	--	39	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	1,830	14	6	401	575	137	133	389	--	173
Punctures, except bites	269	--	--	56	124	43	--	--	--	14
Surface wounds and bruises	2,711	66	8	372	649	422	259	416	--	470
Abrasions, scratches	129	--	--	--	15	38	--	--	--	15
Blisters	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruises, contusions	2,199	49	6	292	503	356	157	336	--	449
Foreign bodies (superficial splinters, chips)	349	--	--	58	124	19	--	--	--	--
Burns	620	--	--	47	176	--	--	287	--	85
Chemical burns	101	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	--	35
Electrical burns	38	--	--	18	17	--	--	--	--	--
Heat burns, scalds	482	--	--	--	134	--	--	266	--	50
Intracranial injuries	242	14	--	16	19	--	--	98	--	--
Concussions	242	14	--	16	19	--	--	98	--	--
Effects of environmental conditions	172	--	--	--	35	90	--	--	--	--
Effects of heat and light	90	--	--	--	32	--	--	--	--	--
Heat stroke	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Effects of heat and light, n.e.c.	75	--	--	--	32	--	--	--	--	--
Effects of air pressure	78	--	--	--	--	78	--	--	--	--
Effects of air pressure, unspecified	78	--	--	--	--	78	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	495	--	5	54	127	96	--	--	81	73
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders, unspecified	14	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	70	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	--
Sprains and bruises	244	--	--	--	59	57	--	--	--	50
Fractures and other injuries	61	--	--	17	34	--	--	--	--	--
Other combinations of traumatic injuries and disorders, n.e.c.	106	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	73	--
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	2,357	17	--	361	446	400	234	318	107	471
Electrocutions, electric shocks	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other poisonings and toxic effects	107	--	--	--	24	--	--	--	--	58
Other poisonings and toxic effects, unspecified	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37
Animal or insect bites, venomous	43	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Other poisonings and toxic effects, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	13

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by nature of injury or illness and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Nature	Private industry[2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[2]	Mining[3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	2,227	--	--	342	415	389	234	318	107	412
Crushing injuries	312	--	--	45	111	31	--	--	--	41
Back pain, hurt back	498	--	--	171	60	119	--	--	--	111
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	1,060	--	--	91	222	202	--	169	92	164
Multiple nonspecified injuries and disorders	143	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36
Nonspecified injuries and disorders, n.e.c.	213	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	60
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	2,447	14	9	111	1,172	240	251	213	--	378
Nervous system and sense organs diseases	1,275	--	--	--	674	108	152	--	--	213
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system	1,101	--	--	--	594	107	--	--	--	174
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system, unspecified	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1,065	--	--	--	587	95	--	--	--	167
Other disorders of the peripheral nervous system, n.e.c.	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Disorders of the eye, adnexa, vision	174	--	--	--	81	--	--	--	--	38
Welder's flash	154	--	--	--	74	--	--	--	--	37
Circulatory system diseases	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Circulatory system diseases, n.e.c.	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Respiratory system diseases	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and allied conditions	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Digestive system diseases and disorders	490	--	--	58	151	60	--	73	--	53
Hernia	490	--	--	58	151	60	--	73	--	53
Hernia, unspecified	85	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--
Inguinal hernia	77	--	--	15	34	--	--	--	--	--
Hernia, n.e.c.	326	--	--	41	103	36	--	--	--	47
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	514	--	6	--	322	35	--	--	--	61
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, unspecified	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rheumatism, except the back	497	--	--	--	317	--	--	--	--	61
Bursitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Tendonitis	280	--	--	--	193	--	--	--	--	--
Tenosynovitis	59	--	--	--	59	--	--	--	--	--
Ganglion/cystic tumor	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	--
Rheumatism, except the back, n.e.c.	103	--	--	--	39	--	--	--	--	--
Disorders of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	114	--	--	--	19	37	--	--	--	32
Dermatitis	106	--	--	--	16	36	--	--	--	--
Dermatitis, unspecified	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact dermatitis and other eczema	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Allergic dermatitis	62	--	--	--	8	36	--	--	--	14
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--
Bacterial diseases	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--
Other bacterial diseases	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--
Septicemia	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions	165	--	--	--	25	64	--	--	--	--
Symptoms	160	--	--	--	25	59	--	--	--	--
General symptoms	60	--	--	--	8	36	--	--	--	--
Loss of consciousness--not heat related	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Symptoms involving nervous and musculoskeletal systems	28	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by nature of injury or illness and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Nature	Private industry[2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[2]	Mining[3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Symptoms involving nervous and musculoskeletal systems, n.e.c.	28	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--
Symptoms involving head and neck	66	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Headache, except migraine	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Diseases, Conditions, and Disorders	266	--	--	--	233	--	--	--	--	--
Mental disorders or syndromes	240	--	--	--	233	--	--	--	--	--
Anxiety, stress, neurotic disorders	240	--	--	--	233	--	--	--	--	--
Anxiety, stress, neurotic disorders, unspecified	238	--	--	--	233	--	--	--	--	--
Nonclassifiable	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[4] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 16. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by part of body affected by the injury or illness and industry division, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Part of body	Private industry[2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[2]	Mining[3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	26,596	302	98	3,231	6,854	4,023	1,932	4,444	726	4,987
Head	1,657	--	5	230	363	269	235	313	--	204
Head, unspecified	309	--	--	90	38	89	--	--	--	43
Cranial region, including skull	273	14	--	17	19	48	--	106	--	--
Cranial region, unspecified	16	--	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--
Brain	245	14	--	16	19	30	--	98	--	--
Ear(s)	82	--	--	--	--	82	--	--	--	--
Face	960	20	5	115	306	46	148	184	--	134
Face, unspecified	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	19
Forehead	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--
Eye(s)	780	17	--	103	252	33	146	123	--	103
Cheek(s)	--	--	--	--	22	--	--	--	--	--
Jaw/chin	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mouth	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tooth(teeth)	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck, Including Throat	329	--	--	35	61	86	--	--	--	67
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	317	--	--	35	61	74	--	--	--	67
Trunk	9,687	125	31	1,247	2,160	1,574	885	1,657	183	1,826
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	2,163	--	7	297	591	379	166	446	--	242
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	495	--	--	55	109	108	--	--	73	49
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	464	--	--	46	108	104	--	--	73	36
Lung(s), pleura	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Back, including spine, spinal cord	5,625	107	15	747	1,197	918	333	955	--	1,292
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	2,298	80	9	357	412	319	143	453	--	494
Lumbar region	2,980	--	5	332	732	507	188	444	--	720
Thoracic region	220	--	--	--	40	59	--	--	--	34
Sacral region	15	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Coccygeal region	38	--	--	--	--	34	--	--	--	--
Multiple back regions	72	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35
Abdomen	665	--	--	81	174	81	--	104	--	115
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	162	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	60
Internal abdominal location, unspecified	85	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--
Spleen	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intestines, peritoneum	404	--	--	56	136	37	--	73	--	53
Intestines, peritoneum, unspecified	390	--	--	56	124	37	--	73	--	51
Large intestine/colon, rectum	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Pelvic region	615	--	--	59	64	52	235	105	--	77
Hip(s)	107	--	--	--	33	41	--	--	--	--
Groin	442	--	--	34	27	--	222	84	--	42
External reproductive tract structures	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
External female genital region	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple pelvic region locations	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple trunk locations	114	--	--	--	16	34	--	--	--	52
Upper extremities	6,780	55	27	898	2,556	681	393	1,057	132	981
Arm(s)	1,259	--	8	123	459	106	--	309	--	166
Arm(s), unspecified	379	--	--	--	132	--	--	125	--	14

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by part of body affected by the injury or illness and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Part of body	Private industry[2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[2]	Mining[3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Upper arm(s)	67	--	--	--	23	15	--	--	--	--
Elbow(s)	415	--	5	37	140	46	--	78	--	97
Forearm(s)	345	--	--	50	142	--	--	98	--	14
Multiple arm(s) locations	50	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Wrist(s)	1,966	--	8	83	795	182	--	299	--	435
Hand(s), except finger(s)	985	--	--	319	262	82	--	122	--	92
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	2,326	--	9	342	952	268	159	279	--	256
Multiple upper extremities locations	245	--	--	--	89	43	--	--	--	33
Hand(s) and finger(s)	56	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--
Hand(s) and wrist(s)	79	--	--	19	15	--	--	--	--	33
Hand(s) and arm(s)	48	--	--	--	18	14	--	--	--	--
Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	61	--	--	--	35	17	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities	5,354	50	27	639	1,027	973	335	835	337	1,132
Leg(s)	2,976	--	17	332	563	627	245	407	210	544
Leg(s), unspecified	483	--	--	72	43	179	--	104	--	--
Thigh(s)	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75
Knee(s)	2,232	--	11	245	458	396	184	287	194	428
Lower leg(s)	144	--	--	--	49	44	--	--	--	--
Multiple leg(s) locations	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Ankle(s)	1,177	--	5	107	186	188	--	230	--	425
Foot(feet), except toe(s)	855	--	--	149	165	124	--	134	96	94
Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	817	--	--	149	162	102	--	127	96	90
Sole(s)	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heel(s)	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe(s), toenail(s)	210	--	--	38	83	--	--	--	--	35
Multiple lower extremities locations	134	--	--	--	28	--	--	--	--	34
Foot(feet) and leg(s)	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foot(feet) and ankle(s)	64	--	--	--	21	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple lower extremities locations, n.e.c.	55	--	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--
Body Systems	515	--	--	18	290	73	--	--	--	104
Multiple Body Parts	2,211	15	7	165	368	339	--	525	--	669
Nonclassifiable	38	--	--	--	29	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[4] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 17. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry[2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[2]	Mining[3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	26,596	302	98	3,231	6,854	4,023	1,932	4,444	726	4,987
Chemicals and chemical products	294	--	--	--	75	18	--	--	--	135
Chemicals and chemical products, unspecified	61	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	37
Inorganic acids--halogens	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hydriodic acid	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metallic particulates, trace elements, dusts, powders, fumes	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Lead and lead compounds	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Lead and lead compounds, unspecified	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Chemical products--general	101	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	59
Cleaning and polishing agents, disinfectants, n.e.c.	59	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	54
Cleaning and polishing agents, unspecified	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36
Paint, lacquer, shellac, varnish, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Paint	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Solvents, degreasers, n.e.c.	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Paint removers, thinners	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other chemicals	48	--	--	--	33	--	--	--	--	--
Plastics, resins	31	--	--	--	21	--	--	--	--	--
Plastics, unspecified	13	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
Plastics, resins, n.e.c.	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	2,935	58	--	147	648	549	392	917	--	176
Containers, unspecified	73	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Containers--nonpressurized	2,091	55	--	95	398	325	322	711	--	139
Bags, sacks, totes	322	--	--	--	33	61	--	164	--	17
Barrels, kegs, drums	32	--	--	--	26	--	--	--	--	--
Bottles, jugs, flasks	51	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--
Boxes, crates, cartons	1,260	--	--	--	221	153	303	458	--	71
Buckets, baskets, pails	117	--	--	41	21	--	--	--	--	--
Cans	38	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
Pots, pans, trays	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17
Tanks, bins, vats	94	--	--	--	41	--	--	--	--	--
Containers--nonpressurized, n.e.c.	139	--	--	--	19	100	--	--	--	--
Containers--pressurized	85	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hoses	33	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers--pressurized, n.e.c.	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers--variable restraint	222	--	--	--	108	31	--	--	--	--
Bundles, bales	49	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--
Reels, rolls	171	--	--	19	89	31	--	--	--	--
Dishes, drinking cups, beverage glasses	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dishes, bowls	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Luggage, handbags	103	--	--	--	--	91	--	--	--	--
Luggage, unspecified	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suitcases	78	--	--	--	--	78	--	--	--	--
Skids, pallets	300	--	--	--	119	71	--	90	--	--
Containers, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--
Furniture and fixtures	979	--	--	123	125	92	--	282	--	206
Furniture and fixtures, unspecified	48	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves	443	--	--	49	50	--	--	162	--	71

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry[2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[2]	Mining[3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Cabinets, cases--display, storage	156	--	--	--	21	--	--	--	--	39
Garment racks, other racks	131	--	--	17	21	--	--	--	--	--
Shelving	143	--	--	--	--	--	--	88	--	--
Floor, wall, window coverings	66	--	--	48	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor, wall, window coverings, unspecified	48	--	--	48	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor, wall, window coverings, n.e.c.	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture	334	--	--	--	65	46	--	75	--	100
Furniture, unspecified	62	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beds, bedding, mattresses	48	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Chairs	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37
Desks	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sofas	31	--	--	--	22	--	--	--	--	--
Tables, worktables	113	--	--	--	34	--	--	--	--	--
Other fixtures	86	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Lighting equipment, n.e.c.	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plumbing fixtures	51	--	--	19	8	--	--	--	--	15
Sinks	--	--	--	19	8	--	--	--	--	--
Toilets	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	1,929	--	7	343	928	58	--	326	--	214
Machinery, unspecified	176	--	--	--	126	--	--	--	--	37
Agricultural and garden machinery	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mowing machinery	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	87	--	--	74	9	--	--	--	--	--
Bulldozers	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Loaders	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bucket loaders	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other construction, logging, and mining machinery	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pile drivers, tamping machinery	18	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating, cooling, and cleaning machinery and appliances	276	--	--	121	26	17	--	74	--	39
Cooling and humidifying machinery and appliances	157	--	--	83	19	13	--	--	--	--
Air conditioning units	38	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--
Fans, blowers--wall, floor, ceiling, ventilation	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Refrigerators, freezers, ice makers	102	--	--	83	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cooling and humidifying machinery and appliances, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Heating and cooking machinery and appliances	86	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Ranges, cooking ovens, grills, toasters, food warmers	58	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washers, dryers, and cleaning machinery and appliances	33	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--	15
Vacuum cleaners	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Washers, dryers, and cleaning machinery and appliances,	18	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material handling machinery	252	--	--	41	104	--	--	--	--	--
Conveyors--gravity	57	--	--	--	28	--	--	--	--	--
Chutes	--	--	--	--	21	--	--	--	--	--
Conveyors--roller	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Conveyors--powered	45	--	--	--	32	--	--	--	--	--
Conveyors--powered, unspecified	13	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry[2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[2]	Mining[3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Conveyors--belt	--	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--
Cranes	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Cranes--mobile, truck, rail mounted	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cranes--overhead	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Overhead hoists	18	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--
Overhead hoists, unspecified	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Elevators	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jacks	64	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Jacks, unspecified	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	457	--	--	83	275	--	--	--	--	29
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery, unspecified	31	--	--	--	24	--	--	--	--	--
Bending, rolling, shaping machinery	37	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Boring, drilling, planing, milling machinery	41	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--
Drills--stationary	28	--	--	--	28	--	--	--	--	--
Extruding, injecting, forming, molding machinery	--	--	--	--	26	--	--	--	--	--
Extruding, injecting, forming, molding machinery, unspecified	13	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
Grinding, polishing machinery	19	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--
Grinding, polishing machinery, unspecified	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Presses, except printing	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Punch presses	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sawing machinery--stationary	218	--	--	83	87	--	--	--	--	--
Sawing machinery--stationary, unspecified	54	--	--	--	51	--	--	--	--	--
Band saws	--	--	--	--	26	--	--	--	--	--
Table saws	51	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sawing machinery--stationary, n.e.c.	84	--	--	83	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	60	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--
Pressure fluid cutting machinery	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Spot welding machinery	42	--	--	--	42	--	--	--	--	--
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Office and business machinery	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Special process machinery	287	--	--	--	177	--	--	--	--	47
Food and beverage processing machinery--specialized	123	--	--	--	36	--	--	--	--	40
Food slicers	74	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38
Meat grinders	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mixers, blenders, whippers--food and beverage	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	--
Food and beverage processing machinery--specialized, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Packaging, bottling, wrapping machinery	69	--	--	--	69	--	--	--	--	--
Bottling, canning, filling machinery	43	--	--	--	43	--	--	--	--	--
Packaging, bottling, wrapping machinery, n.e.c.	19	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--
Printing machinery and equipment	44	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--
Presses--printing	30	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--
Printing machinery and equipment, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry[2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[2]	Mining[3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Textile, apparel, leather production machinery	16	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--
Sewing, stitching machinery	13	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
Other special process machinery	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	--
Other special process machinery, unspecified	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Pumps	17	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous machinery	328	--	--	15	207	--	--	--	--	34
Audio and video equipment	81	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Televisions	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other machinery	246	--	--	15	207	--	--	--	--	--
Air compressors	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery, n.e.c.	229	--	--	--	203	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	3,450	--	7	836	1,211	321	306	529	--	202
Parts and materials, unspecified	564	--	--	--	224	45	--	263	--	--
Building materials--solid elements	1,144	--	--	464	349	57	--	113	--	100
Bricks, blocks, structural stone	110	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--
Bricks, blocks, structural stone, unspecified	19	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Concrete blocks, cinder blocks	72	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bricks, blocks, structural stone, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Pipes, ducts, tubing	202	--	--	147	25	--	--	--	--	20
Pipes, ducts, tubing, unspecified	110	--	--	98	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ducts	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metal pipe, tubing	59	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	18
Structural metal materials	419	--	--	120	174	41	--	--	--	35
Structural metal materials, unspecified	77	--	--	44	27	--	--	--	--	--
Beams	41	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Grates	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plates, metal panels	130	--	--	--	76	20	--	--	--	--
Rails	69	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	31
Sheet metal	17	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Structural metal materials, n.e.c.	42	--	--	20	21	--	--	--	--	--
Wood, lumber	335	--	--	116	134	--	--	--	--	34
Wood, lumber, unspecified	69	--	--	--	27	--	--	--	--	--
Dimensional lumber: 2x4, 2x3, etc.	183	--	--	50	65	--	--	--	--	32
Plywood, wood paneling; particle, chip, flake board	38	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Wood pieces, trim pieces, n.e.c.	37	--	--	--	34	--	--	--	--	--
Other building materials--solid elements	68	--	--	44	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wallboard, drywall	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	273	--	--	72	89	31	--	--	--	--
Fasteners	128	--	--	62	17	--	--	--	--	--
Nails, brads, tacks	54	--	--	36	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nuts, bolts, washers	39	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Screws	15	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--
Staples	16	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Ropes, ties	130	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	--	--
Chains, n.e.c.	76	--	--	--	22	--	--	--	--	--
Wire--nonelectrical	50	--	--	--	41	--	--	--	--	--
Valves, nozzles	15	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Hoisting accessories	29	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry[2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[2]	Mining[3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Hooks, shackles, magnets, clamshells	--	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--
Machine, tool, and electric parts	316	--	--	107	178	--	--	--	--	--
Electric parts	150	--	--	58	81	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical wiring	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Motors	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Power lines, transformers, convertors	73	--	--	17	55	--	--	--	--	--
Switchboards, switches, fuses	16	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Electric parts, n.e.c.	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine and appliance parts	161	--	--	45	98	--	--	--	--	--
Machine and appliance parts, unspecified	14	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Dies, molds, patterns	54	--	--	--	54	--	--	--	--	--
Drums, pulleys, sheaves	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gears	17	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rollers	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Machine and appliance parts, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	--
Metal materials--nonstructural	158	--	--	57	72	--	--	--	--	--
Metal materials--nonstructural, unspecified	48	--	--	--	35	--	--	--	--	--
Metal sheets, ingots, bars--nonstructural	42	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--
Molten or hot metals, slag	12	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Metal materials--nonstructural, n.e.c.	56	--	--	16	11	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	503	--	--	--	86	41	175	136	--	51
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts, unspecified	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Tires, inner tubes, wheels	166	--	--	--	--	33	--	76	--	--
Tires, inner tubes, wheels, unspecified	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tires, except bike	119	--	--	--	--	33	--	--	--	--
Wheels, tire rims	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engine parts and accessories	170	--	--	--	26	--	--	--	--	--
Battery	71	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transmission	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engine parts and accessories, n.e.c.	65	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--
Trailers	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts, n.e.c.	128	--	--	--	39	--	--	--	--	37
Parts and materials, n.e.c.	444	--	--	99	192	91	--	--	--	16
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	6,834	146	9	448	1,857	1,034	272	679	194	2,196
Animals and animal products	147	51	--	--	17	56	--	--	--	16
Birds and fowl	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Insects, arachnids (spiders, ticks, scorpions, etc.)	45	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Mammals, except humans	84	--	--	--	--	46	--	--	--	--
Cats	60	--	--	--	--	46	--	--	--	--
Food products--fresh or processed	201	--	--	--	8	32	--	143	--	19
Grains, grain mill products	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other food products--fresh or processed	153	--	--	--	--	--	--	143	--	--
Fats, oils	152	--	--	--	--	--	--	143	--	--
Infectious and parasitic agents	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--
Infectious and parasitic agents, n.e.c.	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	181	--	7	60	--	46	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel, unspecified	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dirt, earth	83	--	--	43	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry[2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[2]	Mining[3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Rocks, crushed stone	66	--	--	17	--	46	--	--	--	--
Person--injured or ill worker	4,990	20	--	368	1,825	811	272	493	163	1,037
Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker	242	--	--	--	237	--	--	--	--	--
Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	4,748	19	--	367	1,588	810	272	493	163	1,037
Person--other than injured or ill worker	1,207	--	--	--	--	57	--	--	--	1,088
Person--other than injured or ill worker, unspecified	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35
Co-worker, former co-worker of injured or ill worker	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17
Health care patient or resident of health care facility	1,071	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	1,022
Person--other than injured or ill worker, n.e.c.	70	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	15
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	77	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poison ivy, oak, sumac	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	5,071	--	25	651	693	953	303	989	293	1,125
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	4,372	--	25	480	561	848	200	936	278	1,018
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	69	--	--	--	--	37	--	--	--	--
Floors	2,410	--	8	122	401	315	--	700	115	668
Floor, unspecified	204	--	--	--	56	63	--	--	--	--
Floor of building	2,113	--	--	97	338	211	--	639	91	656
Floor of mine	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor of scaffold, staging, or temporary work platform	39	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor of vehicle	17	--	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--
Floor, n.e.c.	30	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--
Ground	879	--	12	260	62	292	--	--	--	86
Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	202	--	--	--	--	--	--	125	--	45
Stairs, steps	356	--	--	--	61	60	--	--	115	75
Stairs, steps, unspecified	129	--	--	--	31	--	--	--	--	--
Stairs, steps--indoors	155	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	96	36
Stairs, steps--outdoors	72	--	--	--	16	33	--	--	--	18
Street, road	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18
Surfaces below ground level, n.e.c.	64	--	--	42	--	--	--	--	--	--
Surfaces below ground level, unspecified	19	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ditches, channels, trenches, excavations	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parking lots	308	--	--	17	26	78	--	--	--	106
Other floors, walkways, ground surfaces	66	--	--	--	--	34	--	--	--	--
Other floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ramps, runways, loading docks	46	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structural elements	631	--	--	142	113	98	--	--	--	105
Doors	255	--	--	17	84	77	--	--	--	39
Gates	145	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	34
Roof	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walls	153	--	--	94	9	15	--	--	--	--
Structural elements, n.e.c.	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures	65	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--
Scaffolds, staging	33	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry[2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[2]	Mining[3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Scaffolds--staging supported by structure or other means	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Scaffolds--suspended staging	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Towers, poles	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	1,809	--	15	409	676	120	--	218	--	289
Tools, instruments, and equipment, unspecified	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--nonpowered	690	--	12	178	194	71	--	172	--	60
Handtools--nonpowered, unspecified	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cutting handtools--nonpowered	287	--	--	45	67	--	--	132	--	36
Knives	253	--	--	44	49	--	--	132	--	--
Scissors, snips, shears	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Cutting handtools--nonpowered, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Shovels	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gripping handtools--nonpowered	34	--	--	--	29	--	--	--	--	--
Vises, clamps	29	--	--	--	29	--	--	--	--	--
Striking and nailing handtools--nonpowered	97	--	--	51	29	--	--	--	--	--
Hammers	49	--	--	16	19	--	--	--	--	--
Sledges	41	--	--	35	--	--	--	--	--	--
Turning handtools--nonpowered	150	--	--	68	43	--	--	--	--	--
Screwdrivers	16	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Wrenches	135	--	--	67	32	--	--	--	--	--
Other handtools--nonpowered	65	--	6	--	15	19	--	--	--	--
Brooms, mops, and other cleaning tools	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crowbars	28	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--nonpowered, n.e.c.	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--powered	744	--	--	151	432	--	--	--	--	45
Handtools--powered, unspecified	174	--	--	--	168	--	--	--	--	--
Boring handtools--powered	141	--	--	92	41	--	--	--	--	--
Drills--powered	136	--	--	92	41	--	--	--	--	--
Cutting handtools--powered	49	--	--	18	19	--	--	--	--	--
Chainsaws--powered	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saws--powered, except chainsaws	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cutting handtools--powered, n.e.c.	15	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Striking and nailing handtools--powered	31	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--
Hammers--powered	17	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--
Jackhammers--powered	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Surfacing handtools--powered	82	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--
Surfacing handtools--powered, unspecified	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hand grinders--powered	66	--	--	--	49	--	--	--	--	--
Turning handtools--powered	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--
Impact wrenches--powered	20	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--
Welding and heating handtools--powered	174	--	--	--	74	14	--	--	--	37
Welding and heating handtools--powered, unspecified	15	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--
Welding torches--powered	153	--	--	--	73	--	--	--	--	37
Other handtools--powered	69	--	--	17	47	--	--	--	--	--
Sprayers--paint	43	--	--	--	43	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--powered, n.e.c.	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--power not determined	17	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--
Turning handtools--power not determined	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Wrenches--power not determined	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders	127	--	--	38	24	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry[2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[2]	Mining[3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Ladders, unspecified	80	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders--movable	46	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Movable ladders, unspecified	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Medical and surgical instruments	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Recreation and athletic equipment	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Recreation and athletic equipment, n.e.c.	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Other tools, instruments, and equipment	147	--	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	116
Musical instruments	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wheelchairs	112	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	101
Vehicles	1,957	--	13	155	259	659	247	247	83	270
Vehicle, unspecified	63	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Air vehicle	196	--	--	--	--	196	--	--	--	--
Aircraft--powered fixed wing	184	--	--	--	--	184	--	--	--	--
Aircraft--powered fixed wing, unspecified	132	--	--	--	--	132	--	--	--	--
Jet	52	--	--	--	--	52	--	--	--	--
Highway vehicle, motorized	1,062	--	7	56	63	319	211	112	78	213
Highway vehicle, unspecified	190	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--	36
Automobile	194	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	159
Bus	66	--	--	--	--	64	--	--	--	--
Truck	564	--	6	--	56	205	156	--	73	16
Truck, unspecified	338	--	6	--	46	61	--	--	73	--
Pickup truck	45	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	134	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--
Truck, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	10	15	--	--	--	--
Van--passenger or light delivery	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway vehicle, nonmotorized	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal or human powered vehicle	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bicycle	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	254	13	--	64	110	--	--	--	--	--
Forklift	233	--	--	64	108	--	--	--	--	--
Forklift, unspecified	203	--	--	63	105	16	--	--	--	--
Forklift, n.e.c.	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tractor	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial vehicle--nonpowered	313	--	--	--	69	95	--	71	--	36
Cart, dolly, handtruck	305	--	--	--	69	95	--	71	--	36
Rail vehicle	--	--	--	--	10	14	--	--	--	--
Rail vehicle, unspecified	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources	1,101	--	1	117	332	169	191	213	--	153
Apparel and textiles	55	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	14
Clothing and shoes	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Textile products	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fabric	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	274	--	--	19	114	92	--	--	--	--
Air pressure	78	--	--	--	--	78	--	--	--	--
Low pressure	78	--	--	--	--	78	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame, smoke	83	--	--	--	79	--	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame	83	--	--	--	79	--	--	--	--	--
Temperature extremes--environmental	103	--	--	--	35	--	--	--	--	--
Heat--environmental	99	--	--	--	32	--	--	--	--	--
Paper, books, magazines	56	--	--	--	38	--	--	--	--	--
Paper, sheets	38	--	--	--	24	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by source of injury or illness and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry[2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[2]	Mining[3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Scrap, waste, debris	591	--	--	73	160	58	146	--	--	86
Scrap, waste, debris, unspecified	13	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--
Chips, particles, splinters	521	--	--	73	149	58	144	--	--	--
Chips, particles, splinters, unspecified	315	--	--	--	78	19	144	--	--	--
Glass chips or fibers	29	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	16
Metal chips, particles	83	--	--	18	56	--	--	--	--	--
Wood chips, sawdust	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chips, particles, splinters, n.e.c.	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trash, garbage	57	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57
Steam, vapors, liquids, n.e.c.	116	--	--	--	11	--	--	90	--	--
Liquids	106	--	--	--	11	--	--	90	--	--
Liquids, n.e.c.	96	--	--	--	--	--	--	90	--	--
Nonclassifiable	240	--	16	--	48	50	--	--	--	20

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[4] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 18. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and industry division, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Event	Private industry[2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[2]	Mining[3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	26,596	302	98	3,231	6,854	4,023	1,932	4,444	726	4,987
Contact with objects and equipment	6,623	65	36	1,300	2,068	645	662	946	143	757
Contact with objects and equipment, unspecified	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object	1,955	--	12	455	430	226	213	251	--	324
Struck against object, unspecified	386	--	--	86	94	58	--	--	--	43
Stepped on object	82	--	--	42	12	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against stationary object	901	--	--	188	231	130	--	81	--	144
Struck against moving object	354	--	8	105	58	--	--	--	--	69
Struck against object, n.e.c.	233	--	--	--	36	--	--	--	--	61
Struck by object	2,620	--	14	543	727	235	233	523	--	297
Struck by object, unspecified	30	--	7	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object	1,086	--	5	222	331	115	--	251	--	69
Struck by flying object	276	--	--	--	97	--	--	--	--	48
Struck by flying object, unspecified	46	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by dislodged flying object, particle	35	--	--	--	33	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by discharged object or substance	108	--	--	--	43	--	--	--	--	35
Struck by flying object, n.e.c.	87	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	13
Struck by swinging or slipping object	717	--	--	238	160	52	--	126	--	70
Struck by or slammed in swinging door or gate	52	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by slipping handheld object	452	--	--	181	98	--	--	112	--	38
Struck by swinging or slipping object, n.e.c.	206	--	--	56	59	14	--	--	--	--
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	73	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object, n.e.c.	437	--	--	52	123	63	--	83	--	87
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	1,518	--	10	232	770	108	--	124	--	125
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, unspecified	86	--	--	18	48	14	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery	660	--	--	19	500	--	--	75	--	35
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects	132	--	--	19	42	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	641	--	6	175	181	82	--	--	--	61
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure	484	--	--	62	131	62	--	--	73	--
Rubbed or abraded by kneeling on surface	105	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	73	--
Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	368	--	--	59	126	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with objects and equipment, n.e.c.	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls	4,880	--	23	609	643	986	207	1,057	204	1,117
Fall to lower level	1,663	17	16	371	192	468	--	198	143	211
Fall to lower level, unspecified	77	--	--	--	15	48	--	--	--	--
Fall down stairs or steps	389	--	--	--	61	127	--	--	113	64
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level	83	--	--	34	14	--	--	--	--	--
Fall through existing floor opening	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder	327	--	--	126	32	35	--	107	--	16
Fall from scaffold, staging	111	--	--	90	9	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	264	14	11	--	46	116	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	371	--	--	59	14	107	--	--	--	126
Jump to lower level	163	--	--	--	40	33	--	--	--	--
Jump to lower level, unspecified	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Event	Private industry[2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[2]	Mining[3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Jump from scaffold, platform, loading dock	19	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--
Jump from structure, structural element, n.e.c.	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jump from nonmoving vehicle	107	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	3,052	16	7	227	410	484	--	839	--	904
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface	2,475	--	5	142	322	341	--	749	--	755
Fall onto or against objects	467	--	--	51	69	136	--	88	--	107
Fall on same level, n.e.c.	100	--	--	34	20	--	--	--	--	39
Bodily reaction and exertion	12,250	141	30	1,170	3,441	1,789	912	1,980	266	2,522
Bodily reaction	3,051	15	--	323	603	673	151	369	103	815
Bodily reaction, unspecified	138	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	75	--
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting	1,051	--	--	142	279	228	--	74	--	265
Running--without other incident	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slip, trip, loss of balance--without fall	1,268	--	--	97	239	222	--	252	--	339
Standing	13	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Walking--without other incident	213	--	--	--	29	--	--	--	--	95
Bodily reaction, n.e.c.	342	--	--	39	37	173	--	--	--	85
Overexertion	7,480	121	30	804	1,845	977	640	1,487	103	1,475
Overexertion, unspecified	159	--	--	--	64	34	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting	5,104	102	--	464	840	654	606	1,186	98	1,150
Overexertion in pulling or pushing objects	982	15	--	132	304	126	--	182	--	187
Overexertion in holding, carrying, turning, or wielding objects	713	--	--	161	466	35	--	--	--	14
Overexertion in throwing objects	39	--	--	--	17	16	--	--	--	--
Overexertion, n.e.c.	483	--	21	47	153	113	--	--	--	88
Repetitive motion	1,709	--	--	44	986	138	--	125	--	231
Repetitive motion, unspecified	748	--	--	20	518	44	--	84	--	55
Typing or keyentry	301	--	--	--	51	66	--	--	--	121
Repetitive use of tools	228	--	--	--	141	--	--	--	--	38
Repetitive placing, grasping, or moving objects, except tools	189	--	--	--	147	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion, n.e.c.	244	--	--	16	129	14	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	1,540	17	6	70	570	212	--	317	--	273
Contact with electric current	52	--	--	--	21	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current of machine, tool, appliance, or light fixture	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current, n.e.c.	15	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with temperature extremes	581	--	--	34	169	15	--	270	--	75
Exposure to environmental heat	99	--	--	--	32	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with hot objects or substances	478	--	--	--	134	--	--	266	--	50
Exposure to air pressure changes	78	--	--	--	--	78	--	--	--	--
Pressure changes in airplane, other aircraft	78	--	--	--	--	78	--	--	--	--
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	433	16	--	--	69	113	--	--	--	161
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances, unspecified	186	--	--	--	24	83	--	--	--	41
Inhalation of substance	107	--	--	--	11	18	--	--	--	73
Inhalation of substance, unspecified	78	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55
Inhalation in open or nonconfined space	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18
Contact with skin or other exposed tissue	88	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	39
Injections, stings, venomous bites	43	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--
Bee, wasp, hornet sting	37	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Event	Private industry[2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[2]	Mining[3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Exposure to radiation	163	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	37
Exposure to welding light	154	--	--	--	74	--	--	--	--	37
Exposure to traumatic or stressful event, n.e.c.	234	--	--	--	231	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents	914	16	--	58	103	330	--	112	79	153
Highway accident	573	--	--	--	12	155	--	111	78	131
Highway accident, unspecified	92	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	354	--	--	--	9	75	--	--	73	79
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment, unspecified	52	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Re-entrant collision	78	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	73	--
Moving in same direction	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	51	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in intersection	--	--	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--
Moving and standing vehicle, mobile equipment--in roadway	--	--	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment, n.e.c.	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment in roadway	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident	73	--	--	--	--	36	--	--	--	32
Noncollision accident, n.e.c.	14	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--
Highway accident, n.e.c.	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water	116	--	--	16	58	16	--	--	--	18
Collision between vehicles or mobile equipment	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle, mobile equipment struck stationary object	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident	74	--	--	16	34	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by shifting load	12	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Sudden start or stop, n.e.c.	47	--	--	--	22	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	78	--	--	--	34	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area	57	--	--	--	32	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft accident	135	--	--	--	--	135	--	--	--	--
During takeoff or landing	135	--	--	--	--	135	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Explosion	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Explosion of pressure vessel or piping	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	232	--	--	--	--	35	--	--	--	147
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	178	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	143
Assaults and violent acts by person(s), unspecified	44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	42
Hitting, kicking, beating	52	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--
Squeezing, pinching, scratching, twisting	69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	69
Assaults by animals	54	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Event	Private industry[2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[2]	Mining[3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Assaults by animals, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--
Nonclassifiable	141	--	--	--	27	--	--	--	--	18

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[4] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, data may not sum to the totals. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 19. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers for selected natures of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Nature	Private industry[3]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[3]	Mining[4]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[5]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [26,596 cases]	137.4	152.9	211.0	251.8	185.6	237.5	136.8	120.8	47.9	85.4
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	122.3	144.7	189.5	243.0	146.6	216.3	116.0	115.1	43.4	78.4
Traumatic injuries and disorders, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.8	1.1
Traumatic injuries to bones, nerves, spinal cord	14.7	--	45.2	45.9	14.5	30.7	10.3	11.5	10.4	7.6
Dislocations	1.0	--	--	3.3	--	3.1	--	--	--	--
Fractures	13.5	--	45.2	42.7	13.6	26.9	--	10.5	10.4	7.3
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	60.3	72.3	84.0	92.0	69.2	112.2	56.3	59.8	10.1	46.2
Sprains, strains, tears	60.2	72.3	84.0	92.0	69.2	111.8	56.3	59.6	10.1	46.2
Open wounds	12.5	--	15.1	37.9	23.5	12.0	11.4	11.8	--	3.8
Amputations	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations, fingertip	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--	--
Avulsions	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	9.5	7.0	12.9	31.3	15.6	8.1	9.4	10.6	--	3.0
Punctures, except bites	1.4	--	--	4.4	3.4	2.5	--	--	--	--
Surface wounds and bruises	14.0	33.4	17.2	29.0	17.6	24.9	18.3	11.3	--	8.1
Abrasions, scratches	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--
Blisters	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruises, contusions	11.4	24.9	12.9	22.8	13.6	21.0	11.1	9.1	--	7.7
Foreign bodies (superficial splinters, chips)	1.8	--	--	4.5	3.4	1.1	--	--	--	--
Burns	3.2	--	--	3.7	4.8	--	--	7.8	--	1.5
Electrical burns	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat burns, scalds	2.5	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	7.2	--	--
Intracranial injuries	1.3	7.3	--	1.3	--	--	--	2.7	--	--
Concussions	1.3	7.3	--	1.3	--	--	--	2.7	--	--
Effects of environmental conditions	--	--	--	--	1.0	5.3	--	--	--	--
Effects of air pressure	--	--	--	--	--	4.6	--	--	--	--
Effects of air pressure, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	4.6	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	2.6	--	10.8	4.2	3.5	5.7	--	--	5.3	1.3
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders, unspecified	--	--	10.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sprains and bruises	1.3	--	--	--	1.6	3.4	--	--	--	--
Fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other combinations of traumatic injuries and disorders, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.8	--
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	12.2	8.8	--	28.1	12.1	23.6	16.5	8.7	7.1	8.1
Other poisonings and toxic effects	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	11.5	--	--	26.7	11.2	23.0	16.5	8.7	7.1	7.1
Crushing injuries	1.6	--	--	3.5	3.0	1.8	--	--	--	--
Back pain, hurt back	2.6	--	--	13.3	1.6	7.0	--	--	--	1.9
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	5.5	--	--	7.1	6.0	11.9	--	4.6	6.0	2.8
Nonspecified injuries and disorders, n.e.c.	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	12.6	7.3	19.4	8.7	31.8	14.2	17.8	5.8	--	6.5
Nervous system and sense organs diseases	6.6	--	--	--	18.3	6.4	10.7	--	--	3.6
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system	5.7	--	--	--	16.1	6.3	--	--	--	3.0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	5.5	--	--	--	15.9	5.6	--	--	--	2.9
Disorders of the eye, adnexa, vision	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--
Welder's flash	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--
Digestive system diseases and disorders	2.5	--	--	4.6	4.1	3.6	--	2.0	--	--
Hernia	2.5	--	--	4.6	4.1	3.6	--	2.0	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers for selected natures of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Nature	Private industry[3]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[3]	Mining[4]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[5]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Inguinal hernia	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hernia, n.e.c.	1.7	--	--	3.2	2.8	2.1	--	--	--	--
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	2.7	--	12.9	--	8.7	2.1	--	--	--	1.0
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, unspecified	--	--	12.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rheumatism, except the back	2.6	--	--	--	8.6	--	--	--	--	1.0
Tendonitis	1.5	--	--	--	5.2	--	--	--	--	--
Tenosynovitis	--	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--
Rheumatism, except the back, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	--
Disorders of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--
Dermatitis	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	--	--
Allergic dermatitis	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	--	--
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--
Bacterial diseases	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--
Other bacterial diseases	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--
Septicemia	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions	--	--	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	--	--
Symptoms	--	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--
General symptoms	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	--	--
Other Diseases, Conditions, and Disorders	1.4	--	--	--	6.3	--	--	--	--	--
Mental disorders or syndromes	1.2	--	--	--	6.3	--	--	--	--	--
Anxiety, stress, neurotic disorders	1.2	--	--	--	6.3	--	--	--	--	--
Anxiety, stress, neurotic disorders, unspecified	1.2	--	--	--	6.3	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[3] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[4] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[5] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 20. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers for selected parts of body affected by injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Part of body	Private industry[3]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[3]	Mining[4]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[5]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [26,596 cases]	137.4	152.9	211.0	251.8	185.6	237.5	136.8	120.8	47.9	85.4
Head	8.6	--	10.8	17.9	9.8	15.9	16.6	8.5	--	3.5
Head, unspecified	1.6	--	--	7.0	1.0	5.3	--	--	--	--
Cranial region, including skull	1.4	7.3	--	1.4	--	2.8	--	2.9	--	--
Brain	1.3	7.3	--	1.3	--	1.8	--	2.7	--	--
Ear(s)	--	--	--	--	--	4.8	--	--	--	--
Face	5.0	10.0	10.8	9.0	8.3	2.7	10.5	5.0	--	2.3
Eye(s)	4.0	8.5	--	8.0	6.8	2.0	10.3	3.3	--	1.8
Neck, including Throat	1.7	--	--	2.8	1.7	5.1	--	--	--	1.1
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	1.6	--	--	2.8	1.7	4.4	--	--	--	1.1
Trunk	50.0	63.2	66.7	97.2	58.5	92.9	62.7	45.1	12.0	31.3
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	11.2	--	15.1	23.1	16.0	22.4	11.8	12.1	--	4.2
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	2.6	--	--	4.3	2.9	6.4	--	--	4.8	--
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	2.4	--	--	3.6	2.9	6.1	--	--	4.8	--
Back, including spine, spinal cord	29.1	54.4	32.3	58.2	32.4	54.2	23.6	26.0	--	22.1
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	11.9	40.6	19.4	27.8	11.2	18.8	10.1	12.3	--	8.5
Lumbar region	15.4	--	10.8	25.9	19.8	29.9	13.3	12.1	--	12.3
Thoracic region	1.1	--	--	--	1.1	3.5	--	--	--	--
Coccygeal region	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--
Abdomen	3.4	--	--	6.3	4.7	4.8	--	2.8	--	2.0
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Intestines, peritoneum	2.1	--	--	4.4	3.7	2.2	--	2.0	--	--
Intestines, peritoneum, unspecified	2.0	--	--	4.4	3.4	2.2	--	2.0	--	--
Pelvic region	3.2	--	--	4.6	1.7	3.1	16.6	2.9	--	1.3
Hip(s)	--	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--
Groin	2.3	--	--	2.7	--	--	15.7	2.3	--	--
Multiple trunk locations	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--
Upper extremities	35.0	28.0	58.1	70.0	69.2	40.2	27.8	28.7	8.7	16.8
Arm(s)	6.5	--	17.2	9.6	12.4	6.2	--	8.4	--	2.8
Arm(s), unspecified	2.0	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	3.4	--	--
Elbow(s)	2.1	--	10.8	2.9	3.8	2.7	--	2.1	--	1.7
Forearm(s)	1.8	--	--	3.9	3.9	--	--	2.7	--	--
Wrist(s)	10.2	--	17.2	6.5	21.5	10.7	--	8.1	--	7.4
Hand(s), except finger(s)	5.1	--	--	24.9	7.1	4.8	--	3.3	--	1.6
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	12.0	--	19.4	26.7	25.8	15.8	11.2	7.6	--	4.4
Multiple upper extremities locations	1.3	--	--	--	2.4	2.5	--	--	--	--
Hand(s) and wrist(s)	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	1.0	1.0	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities	27.7	25.2	58.1	49.8	27.8	57.4	23.7	22.7	22.2	19.4
Leg(s)	15.4	--	36.6	25.9	15.3	37.0	17.3	11.1	13.8	9.3
Leg(s), unspecified	2.5	--	--	5.6	1.2	10.6	--	2.8	--	--
Thigh(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3
Knee(s)	11.5	--	23.7	19.1	12.4	23.4	13.0	7.8	12.8	7.3
Lower leg(s)	--	--	--	--	1.3	2.6	--	--	--	--
Ankle(s)	6.1	--	10.8	8.4	5.0	11.1	--	6.3	--	7.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers for selected parts of body affected by injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Part of body	Private industry[3]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[3]	Mining[4]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[5]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Foot(feet), except toe(s)	4.4	--	--	11.6	4.5	7.3	--	3.7	6.3	1.6
Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	4.2	--	--	11.6	4.4	6.0	--	3.5	6.3	1.5
Toe(s), toenail(s)	1.1	--	--	3.0	2.3	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple lower extremities locations, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--
Body Systems	2.7	--	--	1.4	7.9	4.3	--	--	--	1.8
Multiple Body Parts	11.4	7.8	15.1	12.8	10.0	20.0	--	14.3	--	11.5

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[3] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[4] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[5] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 21. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry[3]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[3]	Mining[4]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[5]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [26,596 cases]	137.4	152.9	211.0	251.8	185.6	237.5	136.8	120.8	47.9	85.4
Chemicals and chemical products	1.5	--	--	--	2.0	1.0	--	--	--	2.3
Chemical products--general	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Containers	15.2	29.2	--	11.5	17.6	32.4	27.7	24.9	--	3.0
Containers--nonpressurized	10.8	27.7	--	7.4	10.8	19.2	22.8	19.3	--	2.4
Bags, sacks, totes	1.7	--	--	--	--	3.6	--	4.5	--	--
Boxes, crates, cartons	6.5	--	--	--	6.0	9.1	21.4	12.5	--	1.2
Buckets, baskets, pails	--	--	--	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tanks, bins, vats	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	--
Containers--nonpressurized, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--
Hoses	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers--variable restraint	1.2	--	--	--	2.9	1.8	--	--	--	--
Reels, rolls	--	--	--	1.5	2.4	1.8	--	--	--	--
Luggage, handbags	--	--	--	--	--	5.4	--	--	--	--
Suitcases	--	--	--	--	--	4.6	--	--	--	--
Skids, pallets	1.6	--	--	--	3.2	4.2	--	2.4	--	--
Containers, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--
Furniture and fixtures	5.1	--	--	9.6	3.4	5.4	--	7.7	--	3.5
Furniture and fixtures, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	2.3	--	--	--	--
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves	2.3	--	--	3.8	1.4	--	--	4.4	--	1.2
Garment racks, other racks	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shelving	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--
Floor, wall, window coverings	--	--	--	3.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor, wall, window coverings, unspecified	--	--	--	3.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture	1.7	--	--	--	1.8	2.7	--	2.1	--	1.7
Plumbing fixtures	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sinks	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	10.0	--	15.1	26.8	25.1	3.4	--	8.9	--	3.7
Machinery, unspecified	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pile drivers, tamping machinery	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating, cooling, and cleaning machinery and appliances	1.4	--	--	9.4	--	1.0	--	2.0	--	--
Cooling and humidifying machinery and appliances	--	--	--	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Refrigerators, freezers, ice makers	--	--	--	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washers, dryers, and cleaning machinery and appliances	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washers, dryers, and cleaning machinery and appliances,	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material handling machinery	1.3	--	--	3.2	2.8	--	--	--	--	--
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	2.4	--	--	6.4	7.5	--	--	--	--	--
Boring, drilling, planing, milling machinery	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	--
Sawing machinery--stationary	1.1	--	--	6.4	2.4	--	--	--	--	--
Sawing machinery--stationary, unspecified	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--
Sawing machinery--stationary, n.e.c.	--	--	--	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry[3]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[3]	Mining[4]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[5]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Other metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	--	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--
Spot welding machinery	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	--
Special process machinery	1.5	--	--	--	4.8	--	--	--	--	--
Food and beverage processing machinery--specialized	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--
Packaging, bottling, wrapping machinery	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	--	--	--
Bottling, canning, filling machinery	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous machinery	1.7	--	--	1.2	5.6	--	--	--	--	--
Other machinery	1.3	--	--	1.2	5.6	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery, n.e.c.	1.2	--	--	--	5.5	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	17.8	--	15.1	65.2	32.8	19.0	21.6	14.4	--	3.5
Parts and materials, unspecified	2.9	--	--	--	6.1	2.6	--	7.2	--	--
Building materials--solid elements	5.9	--	--	36.1	9.5	3.3	--	3.1	--	1.7
Bricks, blocks, structural stone, unspecified	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pipes, ducts, tubing	1.0	--	--	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pipes, ducts, tubing, unspecified	--	--	--	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structural metal materials	2.2	--	--	9.3	4.7	2.4	--	--	--	--
Structural metal materials, unspecified	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plates, metal panels	--	--	--	--	2.1	1.2	--	--	--	--
Structural metal materials, n.e.c.	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wood, lumber	1.7	--	--	9.0	3.6	--	--	--	--	--
Dimensional lumber: 2x4, 2x3, etc.	1.0	--	--	3.9	1.8	--	--	--	--	--
Other building materials--solid elements	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	1.4	--	--	5.6	2.4	1.8	--	--	--	--
Fasteners	--	--	--	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nails, brads, tacks	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ropes, ties	--	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	--
Wire--nonelectrical	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	--
Machine, tool, and electric parts	1.6	--	--	8.3	4.8	--	--	--	--	--
Electric parts	--	--	--	4.5	2.2	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical wiring	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Power lines, transformers, convertors	--	--	--	1.3	1.5	--	--	--	--	--
Electric parts, n.e.c.	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine and appliance parts	--	--	--	3.5	2.6	--	--	--	--	--
Dies, molds, patterns	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	--
Gears	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metal materials--nonstructural	--	--	--	4.5	1.9	--	--	--	--	--
Metal materials--nonstructural, unspecified	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--
Metal materials--nonstructural, n.e.c.	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	2.6	--	--	--	2.3	2.4	12.4	3.7	--	--
Tires, inner tubes, wheels	--	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	2.1	--	--
Tires, except bike	--	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials, n.e.c.	2.3	--	--	7.8	5.2	5.4	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	35.3	74.2	19.4	34.9	50.3	61.0	19.3	18.5	12.8	37.6
Animals and animal products	--	26.0	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--
Mammals, except humans	--	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--
Cats	--	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--
Food products--fresh or processed	1.0	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	3.9	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry[3]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[3]	Mining[4]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[5]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Other food products--fresh or processed	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.9	--	--
Fats, oils	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.9	--	--
Infectious and parasitic agents	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--
Infectious and parasitic agents, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	--	--	15.1	4.6	--	2.7	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel, unspecified	--	--	12.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dirt, earth	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rocks, crushed stone	--	--	--	1.3	--	2.7	--	--	--	--
Person--injured or ill worker	25.8	10.0	--	28.7	49.4	47.9	19.3	13.4	10.8	17.8
Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker	1.3	--	--	--	6.4	--	--	--	--	--
Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	24.5	9.5	--	28.6	43.0	47.8	19.3	13.4	10.8	17.8
Person--other than injured or ill worker	6.2	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	18.6
Health care patient or resident of health care facility	5.5	--	--	--	--	2.3	--	--	--	17.5
Structures and surfaces	26.2	--	53.8	50.7	18.8	56.3	21.4	26.9	19.3	19.3
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	22.6	--	53.8	37.4	15.2	50.0	14.1	25.5	18.3	17.4
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--
Floors	12.5	--	17.2	9.5	10.9	18.6	--	19.0	7.6	11.5
Floor, unspecified	1.1	--	--	--	1.5	3.7	--	--	--	--
Floor of building	10.9	--	--	7.6	9.2	12.5	--	17.4	6.0	11.2
Floor of mine	--	--	12.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor of scaffold, staging, or temporary work platform	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor of vehicle	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--
Ground	4.5	--	25.8	20.3	1.7	17.2	--	--	--	1.5
Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--
Stairs, steps	1.8	--	--	--	1.6	3.5	--	--	7.6	1.3
Stairs, steps--indoors	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.3	--
Stairs, steps--outdoors	--	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	--	--
Surfaces below ground level, n.e.c.	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Surfaces below ground level, unspecified	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parking lots	1.6	--	--	1.4	--	4.6	--	--	--	1.8
Other floors, walkways, ground surfaces	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--
Other structural elements	3.3	--	--	11.1	3.1	5.8	--	--	--	1.8
Doors	1.3	--	--	1.3	2.3	4.5	--	--	--	--
Roof	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Walls	--	--	--	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	9.3	--	32.3	31.9	18.3	7.1	--	5.9	--	5.0
Handtools--nonpowered	3.6	--	25.8	13.9	5.3	4.2	--	4.7	--	1.0
Cutting handtools--nonpowered	1.5	--	--	3.5	1.8	--	--	3.6	--	--
Knives	1.3	--	--	3.5	1.3	--	--	3.6	--	--
Striking and nailing handtools--nonpowered	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hammers	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sledges	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Turning handtools--nonpowered	--	--	--	5.3	1.2	--	--	--	--	--
Wrenches	--	--	--	5.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other handtools--nonpowered	--	--	12.9	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--
Handtools--powered	3.8	--	--	11.8	11.7	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--powered, unspecified	--	--	--	--	4.6	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry[3]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[3]	Mining[4]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[5]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Boring handtools--powered	--	--	--	7.2	1.1	--	--	--	--	--
Drills--powered	--	--	--	7.2	1.1	--	--	--	--	--
Cutting handtools--powered	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Surfacing handtools--powered	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--
Hand grinders--powered	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--
Welding and heating handtools--powered	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--
Welding torches--powered	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--
Other handtools--powered	--	--	--	1.3	1.3	--	--	--	--	--
Sprayers--paint	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools--powered, n.e.c.	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders	--	--	--	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other tools, instruments, and equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0
Wheelchairs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7
Vehicles	10.1	--	28.0	12.1	7.0	38.9	17.5	6.7	5.5	4.6
Air vehicle	1.0	--	--	--	--	11.6	--	--	--	--
Aircraft--powered fixed wing	1.0	--	--	--	--	10.9	--	--	--	--
Aircraft--powered fixed wing, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	7.8	--	--	--	--
Jet	--	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--
Highway vehicle, motorized	5.5	--	15.1	4.3	1.7	18.8	14.9	3.1	5.1	3.7
Highway vehicle, unspecified	1.0	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automobile	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.7
Bus	--	--	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	--	--
Truck	2.9	--	12.9	--	1.5	12.1	11.0	--	4.8	--
Truck, unspecified	1.8	--	12.9	--	1.2	3.6	--	--	4.8	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	--	--	--	--	--	7.7	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	1.3	6.8	--	5.0	3.0	--	--	--	--	--
Forklift	1.2	--	--	5.0	2.9	--	--	--	--	--
Forklift, unspecified	1.1	--	--	4.9	2.8	1.0	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial vehicle--nonpowered	1.6	--	--	--	1.9	5.6	--	1.9	--	--
Cart, dolly, handtruck	1.6	--	--	--	1.9	5.6	--	1.9	--	--
Other sources	5.7	--	2.1	9.1	9.0	10.0	13.5	5.8	--	2.7
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	1.4	--	--	1.5	3.1	5.4	--	--	--	--
Air pressure	--	--	--	--	--	4.6	--	--	--	--
Low pressure	--	--	--	--	--	4.6	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame, smoke	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--
Temperature extremes--environmental	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--
Paper, books, magazines	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--
Scrap, waste, debris	3.1	--	--	5.7	4.3	3.4	10.3	--	--	1.5
Chips, particles, splinters	2.7	--	--	5.7	4.1	3.4	10.2	--	--	--
Chips, particles, splinters, unspecified	1.6	--	--	--	2.1	1.1	10.2	--	--	--
Metal chips, particles	--	--	--	1.4	1.5	--	--	--	--	--
Trash, garbage	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Steam, vapors, liquids, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--
Liquids	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers for selected sources of injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Private industry[3]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[3]	Mining[4]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[5]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Liquids, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--
Nonclassifiable	1.2	--	34.5	--	1.3	3.0	--	--	--	--

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[3] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[4] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[5] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 22. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Event	Private industry[3]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[3]	Mining[4]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[5]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [26,596 cases]	137.4	152.9	211.0	251.8	185.6	237.5	136.8	120.8	47.9	85.4
Contact with objects and equipment	34.2	33.1	77.5	101.3	56.0	38.1	46.9	25.7	9.4	13.0
Struck against object	10.1	--	25.8	35.4	11.6	13.3	15.1	6.8	--	5.6
Struck against object, unspecified	2.0	--	--	6.7	2.5	3.4	--	--	--	--
Stepped on object	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against stationary object	4.7	--	--	14.7	6.3	7.7	--	2.2	--	2.5
Struck against moving object	1.8	--	17.2	8.2	1.6	--	--	--	--	1.2
Struck against object, n.e.c.	1.2	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	1.0
Struck by object	13.5	--	30.1	42.4	19.7	13.9	16.5	14.2	--	5.1
Struck by object, unspecified	--	--	15.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object	5.6	--	10.8	17.3	9.0	6.8	--	6.8	--	1.2
Struck by flying object	1.4	--	--	--	2.6	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by discharged object or substance	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by swinging or slipping object	3.7	--	--	18.5	4.3	3.0	--	3.4	--	1.2
Struck by slipping handheld object	2.3	--	--	14.1	2.7	--	--	3.1	--	--
Struck by swinging or slipping object, n.e.c.	1.1	--	--	4.4	1.6	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object, n.e.c.	2.3	--	--	4.1	3.3	3.7	--	2.3	--	1.5
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	7.8	--	21.5	18.0	20.9	6.4	--	3.4	--	2.2
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, unspecified	--	--	--	1.4	1.3	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery	3.4	--	--	1.5	13.5	--	--	2.0	--	--
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects	--	--	--	1.5	1.1	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	3.3	--	12.9	13.6	4.9	4.9	--	--	--	1.1
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure	2.5	--	--	4.8	3.6	3.6	--	--	4.8	--
Rubbed or abraded by kneeling on surface	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.8	--
Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	1.9	--	--	4.6	3.4	--	--	--	--	--
Falls	25.2	--	49.5	47.5	17.4	58.2	14.7	28.7	13.5	19.1
Fall to lower level	8.6	8.8	34.5	28.9	5.2	27.6	--	5.4	9.4	3.6
Fall to lower level, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--
Fall down stairs or steps	2.0	--	--	--	1.7	7.5	--	--	7.5	1.1
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder	1.7	--	--	9.8	--	2.1	--	2.9	--	--
Fall from scaffold, staging	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	1.4	7.3	23.7	--	1.3	6.8	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	1.9	--	--	4.6	--	6.3	--	--	--	2.2
Jump to lower level	--	--	--	--	1.1	2.0	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	15.8	8.2	15.1	17.7	11.1	28.6	--	22.8	--	15.5
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface	12.8	--	10.8	11.1	8.7	20.1	--	20.4	--	12.9
Fall onto or against objects	2.4	--	--	4.0	1.9	8.1	--	2.4	--	1.8
Fall on same level, n.e.c.	--	--	--	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bodily reaction and exertion	63.3	71.2	64.6	91.2	93.2	105.6	64.6	53.8	17.5	43.2
Bodily reaction	15.8	7.4	--	25.2	16.3	39.7	10.7	10.0	6.8	14.0
Bodily reaction, unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.9	--
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting	5.4	--	--	11.1	7.5	13.5	--	2.0	--	4.5
Slip, trip, loss of balance--without fall	6.6	--	--	7.6	6.5	13.1	--	6.8	--	5.8
Walking--without other incident	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Event	Private industry[3]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[3]	Mining[4]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[5]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Bodily reaction, n.e.c.	1.8	--	--	3.1	1.0	10.2	--	--	--	1.5
Overexertion	38.6	61.3	64.6	62.6	50.0	57.7	45.3	40.4	6.8	25.3
Overexertion, unspecified	--	--	--	--	1.7	2.0	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting	26.4	51.9	--	36.2	22.8	38.6	42.9	32.2	6.5	19.7
Overexertion in pulling or pushing objects	5.1	7.5	--	10.3	8.2	7.4	--	4.9	--	3.2
Overexertion in holding, carrying, turning, or wielding objects	3.7	--	--	12.5	12.6	2.0	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in throwing objects	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--
Overexertion, n.e.c.	2.5	--	45.2	3.6	4.2	6.7	--	--	--	1.5
Repetitive motion	8.8	--	--	3.4	26.7	8.1	--	3.4	--	4.0
Repetitive motion, unspecified	3.9	--	--	1.6	14.0	2.6	--	2.3	--	1.0
Typing or keyentry	1.6	--	--	--	1.4	3.9	--	--	--	2.1
Repetitive use of tools	1.2	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive placing, grasping, or moving objects, except tools	1.0	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion, n.e.c.	1.3	--	--	1.3	3.5	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	8.0	8.5	12.9	5.4	15.4	12.5	--	8.6	--	4.7
Contact with electric current of machine, tool, appliance, or light fixture	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with temperature extremes	3.0	--	--	2.7	4.6	--	--	7.4	--	1.3
Contact with hot objects or substances	2.5	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	7.2	--	--
Exposure to air pressure changes	--	--	--	--	--	4.6	--	--	--	--
Pressure changes in airplane, other aircraft	--	--	--	--	--	4.6	--	--	--	--
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	2.2	8.1	--	--	1.9	6.6	--	--	--	2.8
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances, unspecified	1.0	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	--	--
Inhalation of substance	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	1.3
Exposure to radiation	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to welding light	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to traumatic or stressful event, n.e.c.	1.2	--	--	--	6.2	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents	4.7	8.1	--	4.5	2.8	19.5	--	3.1	5.2	2.6
Highway accident	3.0	--	--	--	--	9.2	--	3.0	5.1	2.2
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	1.8	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	4.8	1.4
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment, unspecified	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Re-entrant collision	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.8	--
Moving in same direction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Moving in intersection	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--
Moving and standing vehicle, mobile equipment--in roadway	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment in roadway	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water	--	--	--	1.3	1.6	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft accident	--	--	--	--	--	8.0	--	--	--	--
During takeoff or landing	--	--	--	--	--	8.0	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	1.2	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	--	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Incidence rates[1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[2] per 10,000 full-time workers for selected events or exposures leading to injuries or illnesses and industry division, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Event	Private industry[3]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[3]	Mining[4]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities[5]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5
Squeezing, pinching, scratching, twisting	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
Assaults by animals, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[3] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[4] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[5] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by industry and number of days away from work, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Industry[2]	SIC code[3]	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
			1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total		26,596	16.0	13.9	18.3	10.9	11.4	8.8	20.6	6
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[4]		302	22.7	26.2	19.8	10.2	10.3	1.8	9.1	3
Mining[5]		98	12.2	6.1	16.3	10.2	12.2	6.1	36.7	15
Metal mining[6]	10	30	3.3	--	3.3	6.7	10.0	6.7	70.0	44
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels[6]	14	67	16.4	9.0	22.4	11.9	11.9	6.0	22.4	6
Construction		3,231	14.0	10.9	19.1	7.9	7.5	11.3	29.3	10
General building contractors	15	581	20.8	11.3	19.0	6.5	8.8	8.4	25.2	5
Residential building construction	152	283	17.3	9.4	19.0	2.6	9.1	9.0	33.6	12
Nonresidential building construction	154	293	24.6	13.3	17.4	10.5	8.7	8.0	17.5	4
Heavy construction, except building	16	316	6.7	12.0	18.6	19.9	10.3	9.2	23.4	9
Heavy construction, except highway	162	200	10.5	9.9	14.5	21.5	14.0	6.3	23.3	9
Special trade contractors	17	2,334	13.3	10.7	19.1	6.7	6.7	12.3	31.2	11
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	616	27.9	7.3	24.9	6.2	--	22.0	11.8	5
Electrical work	173	272	6.0	10.4	18.1	2.3	16.1	18.5	28.7	15
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	281	13.4	2.4	3.6	3.6	12.2	15.9	49.0	30
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	163	25.7	25.7	12.9	4.4	17.2	--	14.1	2
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	458	3.9	13.0	17.3	12.3	3.0	5.1	45.3	23
Manufacturing		6,854	18.1	9.8	16.9	11.6	12.7	12.5	18.3	8
Durable goods		4,731	18.1	9.5	16.2	10.7	11.5	15.2	18.8	8
Lumber and wood products	24	477	15.1	10.6	32.4	8.1	9.7	15.5	8.6	5
Furniture and fixtures	25	428	25.7	8.1	19.6	10.2	21.2	2.9	12.4	5
Household furniture	251	167	35.8	8.4	21.4	9.8	15.0	0.7	9.0	3
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	308	11.6	11.7	15.4	7.1	12.9	9.5	31.8	13
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	193	10.8	12.6	19.8	5.4	5.3	10.8	35.3	11
Primary metal industries	33	342	15.5	6.3	21.4	17.4	15.9	5.3	18.2	7
Fabricated metal products	34	653	19.5	11.7	14.0	2.6	10.5	9.6	32.2	12
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	169	25.4	5.5	15.7	--	19.5	13.3	20.6	13
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	648	29.1	8.5	15.6	14.7	9.7	8.0	14.4	4
Metalworking machinery	354	48	43.7	14.6	17.5	--	5.8	--	18.4	2
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	206	12.2	5.1	18.8	21.9	15.2	12.7	14.2	8
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	176	11.1	5.2	20.4	20.9	13.9	12.6	15.8	8
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	59	32.3	--	5.7	14.4	3.6	12.3	31.7	10
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	318	19.7	14.4	24.2	18.6	7.1	4.8	11.2	4
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	369	56	6.5	12.1	28.4	15.4	3.3	3.3	31.0	6
Transportation equipment	37	1,433	12.4	7.9	7.7	10.0	10.3	31.3	20.4	21
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	1,048	5.5	8.8	7.9	10.6	9.3	38.3	19.6	21
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	843	2.7	9.0	6.5	6.4	9.1	46.1	20.2	27
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	177	19.8	6.3	12.4	32.6	6.2	6.2	16.5	8
Instruments and related products	38	46	24.9	11.9	23.8	14.5	19.7	--	5.2	5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	77	21.3	15.3	20.6	24.2	6.9	6.9	4.8	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by industry and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Industry[2]	SIC code[3]	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
			1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Nondurable goods		2,123	18.3	10.3	18.6	13.7	15.2	6.7	17.2	7
Food and kindred products	20	760	16.6	12.1	19.2	12.7	12.9	8.7	17.9	7
Meat products	201	238	19.2	12.4	23.4	18.0	9.5	3.2	14.1	5
Poultry slaughtering and processing	2015	114	26.2	17.8	22.4	11.2	9.3	3.7	9.3	3
Dairy products	202	178	16.6	9.7	14.0	18.8	10.5	7.2	23.2	8
Grain mill products	204	120	15.5	19.9	17.0	9.2	17.5	5.8	15.0	5
Printing and publishing	27	335	11.7	12.4	15.0	11.4	25.8	3.8	20.1	10
Newspapers	271	73	12.9	29.8	16.8	25.0	4.5	5.8	5.3	4
Commercial printing	275	189	7.8	6.7	13.2	2.0	35.6	4.5	30.3	17
Chemicals and allied products	28	200	8.8	0.6	5.9	11.6	19.3	13.0	40.9	24
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	352	22.8	10.4	34.7	11.3	6.1	3.8	10.9	3
Transportation and public utilities[7]		4,023	14.0	9.0	15.2	11.3	17.4	9.0	24.0	11
Railroad transportation[7]	40	107	4.7	6.5	9.3	7.5	7.5	5.6	58.9	50
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	216	17.3	15.2	17.8	8.1	12.3	11.5	17.8	5
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,382	18.3	4.5	16.1	11.1	17.4	5.0	27.6	10
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	1,266	18.6	4.9	16.5	11.7	18.6	5.2	24.5	9
Transportation by air	45	1,086	7.9	6.1	17.5	11.5	24.7	16.7	15.6	14
Transportation services	47	119	--	--	7.0	23.2	33.4	13.1	23.2	15
Communications	48	655	13.6	23.9	13.8	8.1	9.9	7.0	23.7	5
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	405	23.1	9.6	12.4	17.2	13.3	5.1	19.3	6
Electric services	491	222	38.8	8.7	12.7	10.8	8.2	3.1	17.7	3
Wholesale and retail trade		6,376	13.8	16.7	18.2	12.8	10.6	5.2	22.7	6
Wholesale trade		1,932	7.7	14.3	21.1	11.6	14.5	7.0	23.8	10
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	1,092	12.6	16.0	29.1	8.3	9.9	11.8	12.3	5
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	840	1.4	12.0	10.7	15.9	20.5	0.7	38.7	18
Retail trade		4,444	16.4	17.7	17.0	13.3	9.0	4.5	22.2	5
Building materials and garden supplies	52	259	8.2	9.4	15.1	24.5	12.5	8.2	22.1	7
General merchandise stores	53	1,202	16.2	16.9	18.4	22.3	12.7	3.6	9.9	5
Food stores	54	596	11.4	16.7	28.0	14.5	6.4	3.5	19.5	5
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	540	12.5	16.6	11.3	11.4	10.2	14.0	23.9	9
New and used car dealers	551	231	5.6	22.5	0.5	12.2	6.2	23.4	29.6	21
Gasoline service stations	554	135	8.5	10.3	32.5	13.4	3.6	6.7	25.0	4
Apparel and accessory stores	56	78	17.4	21.8	45.7	8.7	2.2	--	4.3	4
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	299	9.9	11.1	11.7	10.5	18.9	2.6	35.2	15
Eating and drinking places	58	1,213	24.3	23.1	13.4	3.0	2.8	--	33.5	3
Miscellaneous retail	59	257	15.3	15.4	13.4	14.3	11.0	11.5	19.1	7
Finance, insurance, and real estate		726	21.6	19.2	19.8	8.2	9.2	3.7	18.3	3
Services		4,987	17.8	20.8	22.0	9.7	8.9	7.5	13.5	3
Hotels and other lodging places	70	362	22.0	24.8	18.5	10.9	3.0	9.1	11.7	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by industry and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Industry [2]	SIC code [3]	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
			1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Personal services	72	108	32.6	8.2	12.3	21.4	2.0	2.0	21.4	5
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	277	8.3	8.1	51.2	3.9	4.0	6.8	17.7	4
Amusement and recreation services	79	232	5.6	4.9	7.6	11.7	32.3	25.6	12.3	20
Health services	80	2,355	20.6	23.8	22.3	9.7	9.0	7.1	7.5	3
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	87	59.6	15.7	9.0	6.6	1.4	1.4	6.3	1
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,109	23.4	30.9	22.4	5.8	4.7	8.4	4.4	2
Hospitals	806	967	17.4	17.5	23.3	13.7	11.6	5.8	10.8	4
Social services	83	440	15.0	39.0	11.4	13.6	3.0	6.0	12.1	2
Engineering and management services	87	121	8.7	18.0	55.3	3.7	6.2	–	8.0	3

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[2] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[3] *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

[4] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[5] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[6] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded.

[7] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 24. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	26,596	16.0	13.9	18.3	10.9	11.4	8.8	20.6	6
Sex:									
Men	17,629	15.2	12.3	18.3	10.1	11.8	10.1	22.4	8
Women	8,857	17.8	17.4	18.5	12.6	10.8	6.2	16.7	5
Age:									
Under 14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	973	13.6	36.4	14.9	6.9	9.2	1.3	17.8	3
20 to 24	2,838	21.9	18.6	24.8	10.5	8.4	4.8	11.0	3
25 to 34	6,237	17.9	13.6	22.2	9.8	10.6	10.8	15.1	5
35 to 44	7,454	16.4	10.7	13.4	13.9	11.7	9.0	24.9	9
45 to 54	6,046	12.2	14.2	17.3	9.3	13.3	7.5	26.2	9
55 to 64	2,590	14.8	10.5	19.5	9.6	12.7	10.2	22.7	9
65 and over	450	9.4	11.3	16.4	17.6	9.8	27.7	7.8	10
Occupation:									
Managerial and professional specialty	1,286	24.9	16.6	13.3	10.3	9.3	6.3	19.2	5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	4,350	15.0	12.2	21.9	14.1	9.4	11.8	15.6	6
Service	4,155	17.6	26.4	18.0	7.1	8.9	5.4	16.6	3
Farming, forestry, and fishing	399	10.3	17.5	6.5	6.5	46.1	3.2	9.8	14
Precision production, craft, and repair	5,988	15.6	11.8	18.1	10.4	10.2	11.4	22.5	8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	10,415	15.1	10.5	18.1	11.7	13.0	7.9	23.8	8
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	3,440	18.5	22.3	20.0	7.5	10.5	2.8	18.4	3
3 to 11 months	4,580	15.6	14.9	20.6	12.4	10.2	7.9	18.3	5
1 to 5 years	7,929	20.1	12.4	18.5	12.4	10.9	8.3	17.4	5
More than 5 years	6,981	13.6	10.8	18.0	12.3	11.9	7.9	25.6	9
Race or ethnic origin:									
White, non-Hispanic	16,257	18.0	14.0	20.3	11.7	9.7	7.0	19.2	5
Black, non-Hispanic	2,076	18.5	19.0	17.6	10.8	10.5	4.7	18.9	4
Hispanic	370	9.0	19.7	16.2	9.3	3.5	21.5	20.9	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	66	21.7	6.8	21.7	5.4	7.6	14.0	22.8	5
American Indian or Alaskan Native	46	31.2	28.8	--	3.7	7.8	28.5	--	2

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 25. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by occupation and number of days away from work, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	26,596	16.0	13.9	18.3	10.9	11.4	8.8	20.6	6
Managerial and professional specialty	1,286	24.9	16.6	13.3	10.3	9.3	6.3	19.2	5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	659	35.5	16.1	12.1	9.1	7.9	1.5	18.0	2
Financial managers	13	71.2	--	--	--	--	--	28.8	1
Managers, food serving and lodging establishments	184	48.7	1.3	--	1.3	--	--	48.7	2
Managers, properties and real estate	14	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	7
Funeral directors	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	42
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	266	30.9	25.1	20.9	13.2	7.1	--	2.8	2
Professional specialty	627	13.9	17.1	14.6	11.7	10.9	11.3	20.5	8
Electrical and electronic engineers	14	26.2	--	--	21.0	--	--	52.8	50
Computer systems analysts and scientists	32	--	80.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	8.9	--	2
Physicians	14	42.7	14.3	14.3	14.3	--	--	14.3	2
Registered nurses	265	22.1	15.9	18.7	4.7	15.8	7.7	15.2	4
Physical therapists	15	--	--	23.9	16.8	--	--	59.3	85
Postsecondary teachers, subject not specified	13	26.7	--	--	--	23.3	23.3	26.7	11
Prekindergarten and kindergarten teachers, exc. postsecondary	29	--	--	--	--	8.6	--	91.4	60
Special education teachers, exc. postsecondary	13	--	--	50.0	--	--	--	50.0	4
Musicians and composers	15	--	--	--	50.0	--	50.0	--	9
Actors and directors	30	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	25
Photographers	18	--	16.2	16.2	--	--	--	67.7	31
Editors and reporters	15	7.0	39.6	33.7	19.8	--	--	--	3
Athletes	32	--	--	--	22.7	22.7	22.7	31.8	21
Technical, sales, and administrative support	4,350	15.0	12.2	21.9	14.1	9.4	11.8	15.6	6
Technicians and related support	761	17.5	10.1	17.7	13.0	10.9	26.3	4.6	7
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	20	13.0	10.3	58.1	11.3	7.2	--	--	4
Radiologic technicians	16	7.3	44.6	--	29.5	18.7	--	--	2
Licensed practical nurses	156	35.1	14.0	18.5	19.7	2.0	3.4	7.2	3
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	205	17.1	15.0	18.7	11.3	22.6	7.5	7.8	5
Electrical and electronic technicians	12	28.7	9.1	52.5	--	9.7	--	--	3
Engineering technicians. n.e.c.	17	11.7	29.1	37.4	15.0	--	--	6.8	4
Biological technicians	19	--	24.4	60.6	--	5.6	--	9.5	3
Airplane pilots and navigators	123	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	21
Computer programmers	19	9.8	--	63.3	5.1	21.7	--	--	4
Technicians, n.e.c.	144	20.6	--	5.2	24.1	12.1	34.9	3.1	11
Sales	1,872	11.7	12.3	17.5	18.5	9.3	8.5	22.2	6
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	467	8.7	9.8	7.6	5.3	3.2	3.8	61.6	60
Sales occupations, other business services	47	2.4	3.2	47.5	3.9	8.6	34.4	--	5
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	64	--	69.0	--	8.3	--	--	22.7	2
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	56	--	--	--	--	--	50.0	50.0	23
Sales workers, apparel	43	4.0	7.9	68.1	16.0	4.0	--	--	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by occupation and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Sales workers, hardware and building supplies	96	4.0	17.8	45.0	7.2	4.0	8.0	14.1	4
Sales workers, parts	65	33.3	--	--	--	--	66.7	--	26
Sales workers, other commodities	655	13.5	6.9	13.2	39.0	20.7	1.9	4.7	6
Sales counter clerks	73	21.8	11.1	34.6	3.0	--	12.0	17.5	3
Cashiers	190	21.7	18.8	43.3	9.2	1.8	--	5.3	3
Demonstrators, promoters and models, sales	38	--	21.9	--	56.3	--	--	21.9	6
Administrative support, including clerical	1,718	17.6	13.0	28.5	9.7	8.8	8.9	13.4	4
Computer operators	46	66.2	2.4	7.8	4.7	18.9	--	--	1
Secretaries	107	4.0	4.8	52.1	10.8	15.6	2.5	10.2	3
Hotel clerks	48	--	--	22.9	77.1	--	--	--	8
Receptionists	62	5.2	--	44.5	1.3	--	17.7	31.4	6
Order clerks	37	20.9	12.3	28.7	10.1	3.4	3.4	21.2	3
Records clerks	14	67.6	8.2	--	--	--	8.2	15.9	1
Billing clerks	38	61.3	8.0	25.0	5.8	--	--	--	1
Telephone operators	30	37.4	21.9	15.3	--	3.6	--	21.9	2
Mail clerks, exc. postal service	104	--	15.6	3.2	--	--	79.3	1.9	30
Production coordinators	52	13.9	25.1	12.4	7.9	27.9	3.2	9.6	5
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	285	17.3	10.6	36.1	7.3	12.2	4.3	12.2	4
Stock and inventory clerks	140	20.6	5.9	5.0	4.5	11.7	10.4	42.0	21
Weighers, measurers, checkers and samplers	50	9.4	--	86.5	1.9	--	--	2.1	3
Expediters	19	20.4	--	34.9	44.7	--	--	--	5
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	32	--	--	3.5	--	32.3	28.8	35.5	30
Investigators and adjusters, exc. insurance	110	25.4	5.2	35.3	6.3	4.2	4.4	19.2	4
General office clerks	115	60.3	1.1	8.9	9.0	14.5	3.1	3.3	1
Bank tellers	113	8.3	83.5	8.3	--	--	--	--	2
Administrative support occupations, n.e.c.	83	6.0	4.2	61.8	7.0	10.0	1.4	9.6	5
Service	4,155	17.6	26.4	18.0	7.1	8.9	5.4	16.6	3
Protective service	247	10.4	1.3	9.6	6.4	17.0	--	55.3	45
Guards and police, exc. public service	235	10.9	0.5	10.1	5.9	16.4	--	56.3	45
Service, except protective and household	3,909	18.0	28.0	18.5	7.1	8.3	5.8	14.2	3
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	30	10.0	--	79.3	6.7	4.1	--	--	3
Waiters and waitresses	167	28.4	6.0	9.0	--	1.5	--	55.2	44
Cooks	346	17.3	15.3	38.6	1.5	1.7	1.0	24.5	5
Kitchen workers, food preparation	165	9.2	43.5	30.1	0.7	8.3	6.7	1.5	2
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations	573	20.5	45.1	5.2	5.9	6.7	0.6	15.9	2
Health aides, exc. nursing	115	20.9	24.6	16.1	--	32.6	--	5.8	4
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	1,193	19.9	36.4	17.5	9.9	5.2	4.2	6.9	2
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers	51	9.0	91.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Maids and housemen	335	14.1	22.8	15.4	6.6	3.3	28.0	10.0	5
Janitors and cleaners	486	23.2	17.5	11.9	11.3	8.6	7.9	19.6	3
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	19	64.6	23.6	--	--	--	--	11.8	1
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities	33	24.9	12.7	20.9	9.2	4.4	7.4	20.5	4
Public transportation attendants	279	--	1.5	29.9	10.9	37.4	1.5	18.7	14
Child care workers, n.e.c.	54	4.1	12.5	70.9	12.5	--	--	--	3
Personal service occupations, n.e.c.	32	12.7	30.3	6.0	7.0	--	34.5	9.5	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by occupation and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	399	10.3	17.5	6.5	6.5	46.1	3.2	9.8	14
Farm workers	87	15.8	15.8	--	2.7	62.3	--	3.4	20
Nursery workers	37	18.4	39.3	8.0	3.1	--	--	31.2	2
Groundskeepers and gardeners, exc. farm	165	11.0	14.4	6.1	11.9	41.9	7.8	6.8	14
Graders and sorters, agricultural products	46	--	4.3	--	--	95.7	--	--	16
Inspectors, agricultural products	40	--	33.3	--	--	33.3	--	33.3	12
Precision production, craft, and repair	5,988	15.6	11.8	18.1	10.4	10.2	11.4	22.5	8
Mechanics and repairers	2,487	18.1	14.4	16.8	12.6	9.1	6.6	22.4	6
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	107	5.1	--	7.5	17.4	1.5	--	68.6	176
Automobile mechanics	374	16.8	10.8	12.1	11.5	26.3	1.8	20.7	10
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	406	1.3	25.4	37.4	0.5	6.9	15.3	13.2	4
Aircraft engine mechanics	73	18.8	3.1	--	21.9	3.1	6.2	46.9	21
Automobile body and related repairers	52	--	--	21.0	53.9	--	--	25.0	7
Aircraft mechanics, exc. engine	13	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	12
Heavy equipment mechanics	67	63.8	--	--	7.8	--	1.5	26.9	1
Industrial machinery repairers	182	11.1	7.5	26.2	21.4	9.2	4.5	20.1	6
Machinery maintenance occupations	91	21.6	--	21.2	11.2	1.1	12.1	32.7	10
Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment	138	7.6	21.4	16.2	9.1	0.9	2.5	42.3	6
Telephone line installers and repairers	338	4.7	29.8	16.7	10.7	10.7	8.3	19.1	4
Telephone installers and repairers	102	30.9	6.5	--	--	3.2	12.9	46.5	26
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	183	55.3	0.6	--	31.9	--	7.9	4.4	1
Office machine repairers	36	6.3	39.4	49.8	--	--	2.3	2.3	3
Elevator installers and repairers	13	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Millwrights	14	--	--	17.0	6.9	8.5	13.4	54.2	35
Not specified mechanics and repairers	235	45.1	8.3	12.4	14.5	9.8	3.4	6.6	2
Construction trades	2,231	13.0	12.4	21.1	9.4	11.3	8.5	24.4	8
Supervisors, n.e.c.	39	33.3	6.0	23.1	3.2	11.3	2.6	20.3	4
Brickmasons and stonemasons	93	--	1.0	46.1	--	3.6	7.2	42.0	17
Carpet installers	119	8.3	8.0	52.6	16.1	2.3	--	12.6	4
Carpenters	568	10.1	17.1	22.0	5.8	11.0	5.9	28.1	6
Carpenter apprentices	14	7.4	--	--	--	7.4	14.1	71.2	197
Drywall installers	52	13.0	--	11.8	--	--	--	75.2	35
Electricians	312	6.9	11.1	13.1	7.3	31.6	11.1	19.0	17
Electrical power installers and repairers	152	38.6	9.6	9.3	3.6	10.9	5.0	23.1	3
Painters, construction and maintenance	86	8.4	--	62.4	4.5	10.1	--	14.5	4
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	193	4.5	9.8	14.3	31.4	4.7	13.8	21.4	10
Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter apprentices	95	60.0	20.0	20.0	--	--	--	--	1
Concrete and terrazzo finishers	38	48.8	9.9	13.6	--	7.2	20.5	--	2
Roofers	135	20.7	29.0	16.9	3.4	13.7	--	16.3	3
Sheetmetal duct installers	16	--	22.5	54.9	--	--	--	22.5	4
Structural metal workers	210	--	15.6	13.5	20.0	7.4	7.7	35.8	11
Extractive	18	11.3	--	24.4	--	29.7	5.6	28.9	19
Precision production	1,253	15.4	5.8	15.1	8.1	9.9	26.2	19.5	14
Supervisors, production occupations	188	28.4	6.8	11.6	14.8	21.7	4.7	12.0	7
Tool and die makers	18	6.8	7.8	7.8	--	71.6	--	6.0	14
Precision assemblers, metal	427	1.7	--	--	1.7	1.7	66.3	28.6	30

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by occupation and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Machinists	65	9.3	--	45.6	--	17.4	5.1	22.5	3
Sheet metal workers	161	17.1	12.8	24.7	6.6	8.7	7.9	22.3	4
Cabinet makers and bench carpenters	13	19.4	--	--	--	71.8	8.8	--	20
Hand molders and shapers, exc. jewelers	43	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	45	19.6	20.6	8.1	2.4	--	14.1	35.2	6
Miscellaneous precision workers, n.e.c.	48	75.0	--	3.9	4.4	7.9	--	8.8	1
Butchers and meat cutters	74	13.1	11.7	27.7	21.8	3.0	1.4	21.3	5
Bakers	15	83.2	--	--	16.8	--	--	--	1
Inspectors, testers, and graders	62	3.8	6.9	34.1	21.1	--	17.1	17.1	10
Power plant operators	29	11.4	22.8	7.6	58.2	--	--	--	6
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	10,415	15.1	10.5	18.1	11.7	13.0	7.9	23.8	8
Machine operators and tenders	3,078	21.1	10.6	18.1	12.5	13.3	7.2	17.0	6
Lathe and turning machine operators	33	16.7	50.0	16.7	16.7	--	--	--	2
Punching and stamping press machine operators	19	52.3	12.0	--	--	28.7	7.0	--	1
Drilling and boring machine operators	28	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	96.2	70
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	61	25.5	5.1	3.4	15.7	22.1	6.2	21.9	12
Miscellaneous metal, plastic, stone, and glass working machine operators	34	3.6	4.1	54.9	3.6	3.6	5.0	25.3	5
Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c.	78	18.6	2.2	11.2	53.0	1.9	7.5	5.6	8
Molding and casting machine operators	84	14.3	5.9	13.1	17.6	14.6	11.0	23.7	10
Metal plating machine operators	13	--	10.9	71.7	9.2	--	8.2	--	3
Sawing machine operators	65	4.1	--	36.2	11.2	16.9	2.0	29.7	9
Shaping and joining machine operators	96	--	14.3	28.6	21.4	7.1	14.3	14.3	7
Printing press operators	153	14.0	23.1	16.2	13.6	22.4	--	10.8	5
Textile sewing machine operators	63	31.1	13.2	14.0	11.3	14.8	9.9	5.6	4
Pressing machine operators	14	--	7.6	7.6	40.0	29.8	--	15.1	10
Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators	16	21.8	6.6	71.6	--	--	--	--	4
Packaging and filling machine operators	325	40.7	9.7	14.6	8.5	6.8	2.3	17.3	2
Extruding and forming machine operators	82	63.7	12.5	3.6	2.2	1.1	3.6	13.4	1
Painting and paint spraying machine operators	53	30.6	7.6	35.1	14.4	--	3.2	9.1	3
Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, exc. food	32	7.5	3.4	14.1	23.1	39.5	4.1	8.3	13
Crushing and grinding machine operators	17	24.4	--	6.2	--	6.7	5.9	56.8	38
Slicing and cutting machine operators	19	23.3	4.7	32.9	--	30.1	--	9.0	3
Photographic process machine operators	13	30.2	--	22.5	47.2	--	--	--	3
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	1,250	20.7	9.3	21.4	11.5	11.4	8.6	17.1	5
Machine operators, not specified	468	11.8	13.1	10.9	11.2	23.5	12.0	17.5	11
Fabricators, assemblers, and handworking	1,098	21.2	6.6	15.8	10.5	14.1	11.5	20.3	8
Welders and cutters	358	38.0	6.9	6.5	10.1	14.5	7.0	16.9	5
Assemblers	675	13.8	7.0	20.4	11.4	11.2	14.9	21.1	9
Hand engraving and printing occupations	17	--	--	--	7.4	7.4	--	85.2	51
Miscellaneous hand working occupations	34	3.1	--	21.2	3.6	72.0	--	--	20
Production inspectors, testers, and weighers	164	3.7	31.3	11.5	16.5	13.5	14.0	9.5	8
Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners	83	4.9	13.1	11.9	20.1	22.1	25.6	2.3	10
Graders and sorters, exc. agricultural	69	2.9	58.5	12.9	8.0	1.5	--	16.2	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by occupation and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Transportation and material moving	2,499	10.1	9.8	15.2	9.5	12.6	4.6	38.1	15
Truck drivers	1,794	10.5	8.3	14.1	8.2	13.5	3.8	41.7	16
Driver-sales workers	155	7.7	15.2	4.1	12.7	16.4	1.3	42.7	16
Bus drivers	124	20.4	25.8	12.5	6.9	6.9	10.3	17.2	3
Supervisors, material moving equipment operators	61	--	--	23.6	73.1	--	--	3.3	10
Operating engineers	42	--	21.0	39.8	10.2	10.2	--	18.8	5
Hoist and winch operators	52	--	20.0	60.0	--	--	--	20.0	3
Excavating and loading machine operators	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	120
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	122	10.6	12.2	29.0	8.9	14.1	13.9	11.3	5
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators	37	26.6	6.3	--	--	12.5	40.1	14.6	22
Handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers	3,575	12.2	11.0	21.1	12.5	12.6	9.3	21.3	7
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c.	19	--	--	11.5	43.2	--	22.7	22.7	7
Helpers, construction trades	28	--	--	--	11.8	15.8	11.8	60.6	33
Construction laborers	848	11.8	8.0	25.0	9.1	4.6	8.0	33.4	9
Production helpers	39	13.6	16.7	24.9	5.3	19.4	--	20.1	5
Stock handlers and baggers	377	12.7	17.3	34.8	7.9	2.5	0.7	24.0	3
Machine feeders and offbearers	45	3.4	7.3	6.4	15.9	2.9	--	64.1	48
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	1,030	13.7	3.1	18.8	17.8	22.3	9.2	14.9	9
Garage and service station related occupations	152	2.2	3.3	32.1	--	5.2	53.9	3.3	22
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	153	22.0	30.1	10.4	19.4	0.7	1.2	16.3	2
Hand packers and packagers	33	9.0	40.8	9.0	15.0	--	--	26.3	5
Laborers, nonconstruction	838	11.7	18.4	15.3	11.4	17.9	8.9	16.2	8

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 26. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by nature of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Nature	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	26,596	16.0	13.9	18.3	10.9	11.4	8.8	20.6	6
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	23,671	16.6	14.8	18.4	10.7	10.8	7.6	21.1	6
Traumatic injuries and disorders, unspecified	148	13.1	--	--	--	--	--	86.9	156
Traumatic injuries to bones, nerves, spinal cord	2,844	4.1	8.7	13.4	11.3	7.7	16.1	38.6	21
Dislocations	201	5.8	1.7	--	24.9	6.6	4.6	56.3	57
Fractures	2,603	4.1	9.4	14.7	10.2	7.7	17.2	36.8	21
Traumatic injuries to spinal cord	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	60
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	11,663	14.0	14.2	18.3	12.5	12.0	7.7	21.4	7
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc., unspecified	16	--	18.0	--	--	13.7	41.7	26.6	30
Sprains, strains, tears	11,647	14.0	14.2	18.3	12.5	12.0	7.7	21.4	7
Open wounds	2,418	25.9	17.7	16.8	6.6	12.8	7.8	12.4	3
Amputations	175	9.2	6.3	13.2	1.3	28.2	16.8	24.9	20
Amputations, fingertip	151	6.5	7.3	13.2	1.5	31.2	14.2	26.1	20
Animal or insect bites	47	2.6	44.6	30.6	--	22.1	--	--	3
Avulsions	87	1.4	--	36.6	--	30.1	26.8	5.2	14
Cuts, lacerations	1,830	29.2	17.5	16.6	7.2	11.0	5.1	13.5	3
Punctures, except bites	269	26.3	28.3	12.6	9.4	8.3	14.7	0.4	2
Surface wounds and bruises	2,711	30.1	14.6	24.7	10.2	7.6	3.1	9.8	3
Abrasions, scratches	129	30.8	38.5	11.6	1.6	7.6	--	9.9	2
Bruises, contusions	2,199	27.6	11.4	25.7	11.6	8.5	3.8	11.5	4
Foreign bodies (superficial splinters, chips)	349	42.0	27.2	25.4	4.4	1.0	--	--	2
Burns	620	12.2	51.6	11.6	4.6	2.2	3.3	14.5	2
Chemical burns	101	29.2	53.0	5.4	5.8	3.6	1.0	2.1	2
Electrical burns	38	3.2	48.4	--	28.8	--	--	19.7	2
Heat burns, scalds	482	9.4	51.6	13.8	2.4	2.1	4.1	16.7	2
Intracranial injuries	242	39.1	15.7	11.0	--	5.2	2.3	26.6	2
Concussions	242	39.1	15.7	11.0	--	5.2	2.3	26.6	2
Effects of environmental conditions	172	24.6	7.0	28.1	9.9	30.4	--	--	5
Effects of heat and light	90	46.9	13.4	20.9	18.9	--	--	--	2
Heat stroke	13	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Effects of heat and light, n.e.c.	75	39.0	16.1	22.1	22.8	--	--	--	2
Effects of air pressure	78	--	--	33.3	--	66.7	--	--	14
Effects of air pressure, unspecified	78	--	--	33.3	--	66.7	--	--	14
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	495	12.8	10.8	33.8	10.9	7.7	10.4	13.7	4
Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders, unspecified	14	--	7.1	14.2	--	--	7.1	71.6	56
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	70	10.2	11.6	34.4	4.6	19.9	--	19.3	5
Sprains and bruises	244	20.3	9.9	18.9	16.0	5.7	15.5	13.7	8
Fractures and other injuries	61	3.1	21.1	21.0	13.7	5.4	20.7	15.0	9
Other combinations of traumatic injuries and disorders, n.e.c.	106	4.4	6.7	77.7	3.2	6.4	--	1.6	3
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	2,357	18.7	14.9	19.5	9.9	12.6	3.9	20.5	5
Electrocutions, electric shocks	14	17.3	--	82.7	--	--	--	--	5
Other poisonings and toxic effects	107	27.4	12.3	21.0	39.3	--	--	--	3
Other poisonings and toxic effects, unspecified	40	8.2	--	--	91.8	--	--	--	8
Animal or insect bites, venomous	43	17.8	20.8	49.6	11.8	--	--	--	3
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	2,227	18.2	15.2	19.1	8.6	13.3	4.1	21.5	5
Crushing injuries	312	13.2	22.9	15.0	16.0	4.6	3.3	25.0	5
Back pain, hurt back	498	17.1	15.1	30.3	12.8	6.9	5.7	12.1	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by nature of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Nature	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	1,060	19.7	14.6	15.8	7.0	16.7	4.3	21.9	5
Multiple nonspecified injuries and disorders	143	3.0	20.5	21.8	--	9.3	3.5	41.9	12
Nonspecified injuries and disorders, n.e.c.	213	30.3	2.9	14.0	2.0	27.0	1.3	22.3	13
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	2,447	11.9	7.5	16.8	14.4	18.1	16.9	14.4	10
Nervous system and sense organs diseases	1,275	14.0	7.4	20.9	10.2	21.6	13.7	12.1	9
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system	1,101	5.4	7.9	20.0	11.7	25.0	15.9	14.0	12
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system, unspecified	19	17.7	--	--	13.1	--	51.4	17.7	21
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1,065	5.2	8.1	19.8	11.9	25.8	15.4	13.7	12
Other disorders of the peripheral nervous system, n.e.c.	17	--	6.0	54.8	--	--	7.3	31.9	3
Disorders of the eye, adnexa, vision	174	68.4	4.3	26.5	0.9	--	--	--	1
Welder's flash	154	75.3	0.9	23.8	--	--	--	--	1
Circulatory system diseases	19	27.9	--	--	--	--	--	72.1	73
Circulatory system diseases, n.e.c.	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	73
Respiratory system diseases	34	5.9	41.0	13.1	10.2	5.9	23.8	--	3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and allied conditions	18	--	49.6	25.0	14.1	11.3	--	--	3
Digestive system diseases and disorders	490	1.6	--	4.1	11.8	24.2	41.9	16.4	24
Hernia	490	1.6	--	4.1	11.8	24.2	41.9	16.4	24
Hernia, unspecified	85	--	--	11.4	3.7	27.2	53.0	4.7	25
Inguinal hernia	77	--	--	2.4	14.4	25.0	31.2	27.0	23
Hernia, n.e.c.	326	2.4	--	2.6	12.7	23.4	41.8	17.1	24
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	514	16.8	6.3	19.4	25.0	9.1	4.7	18.7	7
Rheumatism, except the back	497	17.3	6.5	20.1	25.8	9.2	4.2	16.8	7
Tendonitis	280	14.0	5.5	27.8	24.3	3.8	2.8	21.8	7
Tenosynovitis	59	11.0	--	--	78.6	10.4	--	--	8
Rheumatism, except the back, n.e.c.	103	32.6	1.0	16.8	7.7	15.6	7.8	18.4	5
Disorders of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	114	9.9	37.3	17.7	27.5	--	1.0	6.6	3
Dermatitis	106	10.7	40.1	12.5	29.6	--	--	7.1	2
Dermatitis, unspecified	29	3.8	89.9	--	--	--	--	6.3	2
Contact dermatitis and other eczema	14	--	65.8	10.3	23.8	--	--	--	2
Allergic dermatitis	62	16.4	11.8	17.3	45.4	--	--	9.2	7
Bacterial diseases	20	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	18
Other bacterial diseases	20	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	18
Septicemia	20	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	18
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions	165	19.2	9.0	38.2	3.3	18.8	1.1	10.4	3
Symptoms	160	19.7	6.3	39.4	3.4	19.4	1.1	10.7	3
General symptoms	60	23.0	9.0	8.5	4.7	45.7	--	9.2	17
Loss of consciousness--not heat related	15	66.7	--	--	18.6	--	--	14.7	1
Symptoms involving nervous and musculoskeletal systems	28	58.7	--	13.5	9.1	12.2	6.5	--	1
Symptoms involving nervous and musculoskeletal systems, n.e.c.	28	58.7	--	13.5	9.1	12.2	6.5	--	1
Symptoms involving head and neck	66	--	--	82.3	--	--	--	17.7	3
Headache, except migraine	43	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Other Diseases, Conditions, and Disorders	266	0.8	0.7	9.8	0.4	0.8	43.2	44.4	21
Mental disorders or syndromes	240	0.9	0.8	--	0.4	0.9	47.9	49.2	21
Anxiety, stress, neurotic disorders	240	0.9	0.8	--	0.4	0.9	47.9	49.2	21

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by nature of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Nature	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Anxiety, stress, neurotic disorders, unspecified	238	0.9	0.8	--	0.4	0.9	48.2	48.8	21

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 27. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by part of body affected by the injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Part of body	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	26,596	16.0	13.9	18.3	10.9	11.4	8.8	20.6	6
Head	1,657	35.6	21.5	22.5	6.4	6.1	1.0	6.8	2
Head, unspecified	309	36.4	23.6	27.9	2.9	1.8	--	7.4	2
Cranial region, including skull	273	39.4	13.9	14.9	1.0	4.6	2.0	24.1	2
Cranial region, unspecified	16	27.3	--	72.7	--	--	--	--	5
Brain	245	38.7	15.5	10.9	1.2	5.2	2.2	26.3	2
Ear(s)	82	--	--	31.9	--	68.1	--	--	14
Face	960	38.6	23.6	22.1	9.6	2.9	1.2	1.9	2
Eye(s)	780	44.2	24.4	22.3	5.2	1.4	0.1	2.3	2
Jaw/chin	15	20.8	7.3	--	18.8	53.1	--	--	18
Mouth	42	--	3.9	16.2	79.9	--	--	--	9
Tooth(teeth)	41	--	--	16.8	83.2	--	--	--	9
Neck, including Throat	329	10.3	14.9	31.3	10.7	8.7	3.3	20.8	5
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	317	10.7	15.5	32.5	11.1	9.0	3.4	17.9	5
Trunk	9,687	13.4	12.3	18.7	12.4	10.9	9.6	22.7	8
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	2,163	11.1	7.6	11.9	11.9	12.9	8.9	35.7	16
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	495	36.1	10.7	30.3	7.1	3.6	8.5	3.7	3
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	464	38.5	8.4	31.8	6.9	3.4	7.3	3.7	3
Back, including spine, spinal cord	5,625	13.0	16.3	21.4	13.8	10.3	7.9	17.4	5
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	2,298	11.8	16.5	27.7	13.1	8.9	2.3	19.7	5
Lumbar region	2,980	13.8	16.7	15.9	14.3	11.6	12.4	15.3	6
Thoracic region	220	15.3	15.8	21.9	9.3	12.3	7.9	17.4	5
Sacral region	15	25.7	30.8	25.8	--	--	--	17.7	2
Coccygeal region	38	--	--	74.0	6.6	--	--	19.4	3
Multiple back regions	72	12.7	3.2	12.0	35.9	2.4	3.8	30.1	10
Abdomen	665	11.9	5.6	7.0	10.1	18.9	31.9	14.6	17
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	162	44.3	23.3	16.7	5.8	4.2	4.2	1.6	2
Internal abdominal location, unspecified	85	--	--	11.4	3.7	27.2	53.0	4.7	25
Spleen	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	73
Intestines, peritoneum	404	2.0	--	2.5	13.0	23.6	39.7	19.2	24
Intestines, peritoneum, unspecified	390	2.0	--	2.6	13.5	21.2	41.1	19.6	24
Pelvic region	615	7.7	2.7	22.4	8.8	4.1	6.6	47.8	25
Hip(s)	107	11.2	15.2	36.1	3.1	--	7.1	27.2	4
Groin	442	4.4	--	19.9	11.5	2.3	4.6	57.4	38
External reproductive tract structures	13	25.9	--	74.1	--	--	--	--	3
External female genital region	13	25.9	--	74.1	--	--	--	--	3
Multiple pelvic region locations	15	--	--	11.9	--	88.1	--	--	12
Multiple trunk locations	114	17.2	4.2	13.1	6.4	26.6	0.9	31.6	12
Upper extremities	6,780	15.9	14.3	17.1	12.1	14.9	9.9	15.8	7
Arm(s)	1,259	10.7	21.8	13.7	21.1	8.2	6.2	18.2	7
Arm(s), unspecified	379	13.7	33.2	12.3	21.1	7.5	1.4	10.8	3
Upper arm(s)	67	3.2	13.9	20.8	--	13.7	4.6	43.9	18
Elbow(s)	415	16.1	9.1	14.5	21.9	10.4	6.1	21.9	8
Forearm(s)	345	4.2	28.1	13.6	19.8	5.9	12.7	15.7	8
Multiple arm(s) locations	50	--	9.4	10.8	52.9	1.6	--	25.3	8
Wrist(s)	1,966	7.9	10.4	16.6	10.9	23.7	15.0	15.4	13

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by part of body affected by the injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Part of body	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Hand(s), except finger(s)	985	20.1	12.3	23.9	13.8	6.2	10.9	12.7	5
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	2,326	24.6	14.7	16.2	7.8	14.9	7.3	14.4	4
Multiple upper extremities locations	245	7.4	10.7	20.5	10.0	13.0	7.7	30.7	12
Hand(s) and finger(s)	56	8.3	1.9	74.3	2.0	--	9.8	3.7	3
Hand(s) and wrist(s)	79	4.2	24.1	--	4.1	24.2	--	43.4	16
Hand(s) and arm(s)	48	2.5	8.2	13.9	6.8	22.2	11.3	35.0	18
Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	61	14.9	3.7	4.0	27.6	3.6	13.0	33.1	9
Lower extremities	5,354	15.8	14.9	15.8	9.1	9.5	8.7	26.3	7
Leg(s)	2,976	9.6	10.7	15.2	11.0	13.0	11.5	28.9	13
Leg(s), unspecified	483	6.5	6.5	3.8	9.5	3.9	26.6	43.2	21
Thigh(s)	90	2.5	38.6	7.7	3.0	3.5	1.7	42.9	8
Knee(s)	2,232	9.2	10.5	18.1	12.4	15.1	8.8	25.9	10
Lower leg(s)	144	31.9	8.9	12.5	2.9	12.8	11.3	19.7	4
Ankle(s)	1,177	25.2	17.3	14.5	4.9	4.4	7.3	26.3	3
Foot(feet), except toe(s)	855	23.7	24.1	11.4	9.8	5.2	4.3	21.5	3
Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	817	24.8	25.2	11.7	9.4	5.0	4.5	19.3	3
Sole(s)	34	--	--	4.4	19.2	--	--	76.5	180
Heel(s)	34	--	--	4.4	19.2	--	--	76.5	180
Toe(s), toenail(s)	210	21.2	21.2	37.1	4.1	7.4	--	9.0	3
Multiple lower extremities locations	134	13.0	17.3	33.4	4.7	6.4	--	25.2	3
Foot(feet) and leg(s)	13	--	18.2	26.0	--	--	--	55.8	48
Foot(feet) and ankle(s)	64	27.3	16.4	39.0	--	--	--	17.3	3
Multiple lower extremities locations, n.e.c.	55	--	19.0	28.5	9.7	15.7	--	27.1	7
Body Systems	515	15.1	6.8	11.9	11.9	9.3	22.3	22.9	17
Multiple Body Parts	2,211	14.4	13.4	21.8	8.9	13.0	5.3	23.1	6
Other Body Parts	26	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Nonclassifiable	38	38.8	33.2	8.7	--	2.6	11.1	5.4	2

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 28. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	26,596	16.0	13.9	18.3	10.9	11.4	8.8	20.6	6
Chemicals and chemical products	294	24.2	39.3	7.8	16.6	1.9	4.5	5.7	2
Chemicals and chemical products, unspecified	61	10.9	4.3	1.7	62.5	--	--	20.7	8
Inorganic acids--halogens	16	--	91.1	8.9	--	--	--	--	2
Hydriodic acid	14	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Metallic particulates, trace elements, dusts, powders, fumes	35	38.4	61.6	--	--	--	--	--	2
Lead and lead compounds	13	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Lead and lead compounds, unspecified	13	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Chemical products--general	101	26.8	56.2	11.4	3.6	2.0	--	--	2
Cleaning and polishing agents, disinfectants, n.e.c.	59	6.4	76.6	9.4	4.1	3.4	--	--	2
Cleaning and polishing agents, unspecified	37	--	85.1	8.4	6.5	--	--	--	2
Solvents, degreasers, n.e.c.	14	91.4	--	--	8.6	--	--	--	1
Paint removers, thinners	13	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Other chemicals	48	38.1	31.2	15.0	9.2	--	2.7	3.8	2
Plastics, resins	31	43.6	29.7	15.8	10.8	--	--	--	2
Plastics, unspecified	13	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Plastics, resins, n.e.c.	14	--	65.2	34.8	--	--	--	--	2
Containers	2,935	14.4	12.1	21.0	14.9	9.7	3.2	24.8	7
Containers, unspecified	73	1.5	3.6	75.8	2.1	1.4	--	15.7	3
Containers--nonpressurized	2,091	14.7	12.3	20.2	14.6	8.6	3.8	25.7	7
Bags, sacks, totes	322	16.2	5.8	43.3	5.5	6.4	0.6	22.1	4
Barrels, kegs, drums	32	25.1	6.7	--	35.0	15.7	6.3	11.1	10
Bottles, jugs, flasks	51	16.1	--	58.7	18.3	2.3	4.5	--	4
Boxes, crates, cartons	1,260	11.0	11.0	14.9	18.4	9.7	3.0	31.9	10
Buckets, baskets, pails	117	22.8	47.7	5.7	4.5	5.4	1.2	12.7	2
Cans	38	12.3	21.9	13.8	32.3	3.1	3.8	12.7	6
Pots, pans, trays	34	19.6	26.0	6.0	5.3	--	16.1	26.9	5
Tanks, bins, vats	94	46.2	1.8	25.3	11.8	4.8	2.3	7.8	3
Containers--nonpressurized, n.e.c.	139	13.1	16.9	18.3	3.4	13.5	16.7	18.1	8
Containers--pressurized	85	44.7	6.3	9.7	22.2	3.4	2.8	10.9	2
Hoses	33	12.0	16.2	14.2	36.5	5.1	7.1	8.9	9
Containers--pressurized, n.e.c.	41	83.3	--	--	16.7	--	--	--	1
Containers--variable restraint	222	24.8	6.3	20.0	10.8	5.8	2.5	29.9	4
Bundles, bales	49	15.1	3.4	39.9	7.5	5.5	--	28.7	4
Reels, rolls	171	27.9	7.2	14.6	10.6	6.0	3.2	30.6	7
Dishes, drinking cups, beverage glasses	40	--	6.1	--	84.9	9.0	--	--	9
Dishes, bowls	40	--	6.1	--	84.9	9.0	--	--	9
Luggage, handbags	103	--	9.3	10.8	4.2	50.5	--	25.2	14
Luggage, unspecified	13	--	37.4	29.9	32.7	--	--	--	3
Suitcases	78	--	--	--	--	66.7	--	33.3	14
Skids, pallets	300	5.3	20.7	24.8	14.0	9.6	1.9	23.6	5
Furniture and fixtures	979	17.9	10.9	23.6	18.6	16.1	2.6	10.3	5
Furniture and fixtures, unspecified	48	--	--	5.2	7.2	87.6	--	--	17
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves	443	20.6	17.0	24.0	16.2	5.2	3.7	13.2	3
Cabinets, cases--display, storage	156	29.4	23.0	4.0	30.8	6.0	6.8	--	2
Garment racks, other racks	131	30.1	26.9	32.6	4.2	3.6	2.5	--	2
Shelving	143	2.8	1.2	40.3	12.9	--	1.8	41.1	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Floor, wall, window coverings	66	28.0	--	72.0	--	--	--	--	4
Floor, wall, window coverings, unspecified	48	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	4
Floor, wall, window coverings, n.e.c.	16	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Furniture	334	14.8	7.7	15.6	23.4	25.9	2.7	9.8	10
Furniture, unspecified	62	4.2	4.2	--	71.7	15.5	--	4.5	10
Beds, bedding, mattresses	48	31.2	--	32.5	2.4	9.5	10.6	13.8	4
Chairs	39	17.6	--	--	66.7	12.0	3.7	--	9
Desks	39	11.0	8.9	56.8	10.2	--	4.6	8.4	3
Sofas	31	--	--	--	--	65.8	--	34.2	14
Tables, worktables	113	18.5	17.3	10.9	2.5	41.8	0.7	8.3	14
Other fixtures	86	17.2	7.4	25.3	33.3	5.9	--	10.8	8
Lighting equipment, n.e.c.	16	--	--	68.5	--	31.5	--	--	5
Plumbing fixtures	51	12.4	12.4	4.3	55.5	--	--	15.4	10
Toilets	18	35.1	--	12.2	52.8	--	--	--	8
Machinery	1,929	17.6	9.8	22.4	10.6	10.2	15.9	13.4	6
Machinery, unspecified	176	10.1	2.8	41.1	6.9	5.3	28.1	5.6	4
Agricultural and garden machinery	34	6.3	7.7	81.4	--	--	4.6	--	3
Mowing machinery	34	6.3	7.7	81.4	--	--	4.6	--	3
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	87	21.3	25.0	14.7	3.7	5.0	13.2	17.0	3
Bulldozers	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	82
Loaders	19	--	28.7	66.0	--	5.3	--	--	3
Bucket loaders	14	--	--	92.6	--	7.4	--	--	3
Other construction, logging, and mining machinery	37	47.6	31.1	--	3.3	8.9	9.1	--	2
Pile drivers, tamping machinery	18	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Heating, cooling, and cleaning machinery and appliances	276	8.2	2.8	15.7	18.7	8.7	32.2	13.7	12
Cooling and humidifying machinery and appliances	157	12.5	4.2	4.0	0.8	14.6	52.4	11.5	30
Air conditioning units	38	--	--	3.1	--	61.3	--	35.6	12
Refrigerators, freezers, ice makers	102	17.0	--	--	--	--	80.6	2.4	30
Heating and cooking machinery and appliances	86	3.4	1.4	40.5	30.5	1.2	--	23.0	6
Ranges, cooking ovens, grills, toasters, food warmers	58	3.0	2.1	58.7	5.0	--	--	31.2	3
Washers, dryers, and cleaning machinery and appliances	33	--	--	6.7	73.9	--	19.4	--	10
Vacuum cleaners	15	--	--	14.4	43.9	--	41.7	--	7
Washers, dryers, and cleaning machinery and appliances,	18	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	10
Material handling machinery	252	25.8	5.8	17.0	15.3	4.1	11.4	20.6	6
Conveyors--gravity	57	21.5	6.3	38.0	30.3	--	3.9	--	5
Conveyors--roller	34	--	10.4	63.1	19.9	--	6.5	--	5
Conveyors--powered	45	41.9	12.8	21.4	7.4	14.3	--	2.2	2
Conveyors--powered, unspecified	13	51.2	8.7	40.2	--	--	--	--	1
Cranes--mobile, truck, rail mounted	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	48
Overhead hoists	18	--	--	10.1	34.0	7.7	--	48.2	12
Elevators	39	30.7	13.0	2.6	3.0	3.4	13.0	34.3	13
Jacks	64	31.6	--	13.8	10.3	1.7	33.6	9.1	10
Jacks, unspecified	43	29.5	--	7.1	--	--	49.9	13.5	27
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	457	27.2	2.4	18.7	5.7	22.2	16.5	7.3	6
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery, unspecified	31	7.6	--	--	22.2	--	70.2	--	21

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Bending, rolling, shaping machinery	37	19.8	--	--	--	71.0	--	9.1	14
Boring, drilling, planing, milling machinery	41	8.3	2.8	2.8	--	16.3	53.5	16.2	23
Drills--stationary	28	7.9	--	--	--	15.2	76.9	--	23
Extruding, injecting, forming, molding machinery, unspecified	13	45.1	--	9.8	--	--	--	45.1	4
Grinding, polishing machinery	19	--	--	40.6	42.7	10.2	6.5	--	6
Punch presses	17	--	--	92.3	--	--	7.7	--	5
Sawing machinery--stationary	218	41.2	--	24.9	1.8	26.5	0.6	5.0	4
Sawing machinery--stationary, unspecified	54	7.9	--	58.7	--	20.6	2.4	10.3	4
Table saws	51	--	--	--	--	89.5	--	10.5	16
Sawing machinery--stationary, n.e.c.	84	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Other metal, woodworking, and special material machinery	60	22.7	8.9	2.2	--	15.4	46.7	4.2	22
Spot welding machinery	42	15.3	12.8	--	--	22.1	46.4	3.3	16
Office and business machinery	32	4.7	3.5	72.9	14.1	--	--	4.7	5
Special process machinery	287	19.3	19.4	19.5	11.5	7.3	5.8	17.2	5
Food and beverage processing machinery--specialized	123	8.6	39.7	23.8	5.8	0.9	9.0	12.1	3
Food slicers	74	12.8	42.5	9.2	3.3	--	14.9	17.2	2
Meat grinders	13	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Packaging, bottling, wrapping machinery	69	42.3	--	--	25.9	1.3	--	30.5	10
Bottling, canning, filling machinery	43	62.6	--	--	--	--	--	37.4	1
Packaging, bottling, wrapping machinery, n.e.c.	19	--	--	--	95.2	4.8	--	--	10
Printing machinery and equipment	44	8.4	16.2	28.2	12.0	35.2	--	--	5
Presses--printing	30	6.8	3.4	27.2	10.9	51.7	--	--	12
Textile, apparel, leather production machinery	16	50.1	--	33.3	10.2	6.4	--	--	1
Sewing, stitching machinery	13	52.4	--	39.9	--	7.7	--	--	1
Pumps	17	11.9	--	--	--	--	7.5	80.6	90
Miscellaneous machinery	328	10.0	21.2	21.0	10.7	8.0	10.6	18.5	5
Audio and video equipment	81	--	33.7	36.7	--	--	26.4	3.2	3
Televisions	80	--	32.8	37.2	--	--	26.8	3.2	3
Other machinery	246	13.3	17.0	15.8	14.3	10.6	5.3	23.6	6
Air compressors	17	--	84.3	--	--	15.7	--	--	2
Machinery, n.e.c.	229	14.3	11.9	17.0	15.4	10.2	5.7	25.4	8
Parts and materials	3,450	10.3	13.2	15.6	12.8	16.3	9.6	22.2	9
Parts and materials, unspecified	564	9.0	2.1	9.4	33.2	26.5	4.7	15.0	9
Building materials--solid elements	1,144	12.3	16.6	21.2	9.2	10.3	4.1	26.3	5
Bricks, blocks, structural stone	110	13.2	47.2	--	3.0	4.0	13.1	19.5	2
Bricks, blocks, structural stone, unspecified	19	--	14.7	--	--	5.4	61.9	18.0	30
Concrete blocks, cinder blocks	72	20.1	65.8	--	4.7	4.7	--	4.8	2
Pipes, ducts, tubing	202	11.6	27.5	23.2	7.0	2.9	7.4	20.6	4
Pipes, ducts, tubing, unspecified	110	15.0	17.2	28.5	12.7	0.7	8.6	17.2	5
Ducts	14	50.0	--	50.0	--	--	--	--	1
Metal pipe, tubing	59	--	61.3	7.3	--	--	--	31.4	2
Structural metal materials	419	15.2	12.2	20.1	8.6	15.9	1.8	26.1	8
Structural metal materials, unspecified	77	1.8	7.0	8.2	11.2	17.4	--	54.4	34
Beams	41	31.3	--	9.8	13.8	--	5.6	39.4	7
Grates	16	17.2	82.8	--	--	--	--	--	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Plates, metal panels	130	19.4	5.6	37.8	8.9	16.2	--	12.1	5
Rails	69	18.5	10.5	4.8	--	23.7	1.7	40.7	12
Sheet metal	17	45.6	--	--	20.4	13.3	--	20.7	8
Structural metal materials, n.e.c.	42	2.5	43.8	42.9	2.9	--	8.0	--	3
Wood, lumber	335	11.6	6.0	32.1	13.9	11.8	1.8	22.9	6
Wood, lumber, unspecified	69	--	10.6	27.9	20.7	20.2	--	20.6	6
Dimensional lumber: 2x4, 2x3, etc.	183	17.3	3.6	31.5	12.4	10.0	1.5	23.7	5
Plywood, wood paneling; particle, chip, flake board	38	8.7	13.4	23.1	10.0	12.3	8.7	23.8	6
Wood pieces, trim pieces, n.e.c.	37	7.1	3.2	59.3	15.2	--	--	15.2	5
Other building materials--solid elements	68	--	8.6	6.6	5.1	--	6.3	73.4	35
Wallboard, drywall	28	--	--	12.0	--	--	--	88.0	35
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	273	20.6	16.4	13.6	2.7	13.9	7.3	25.5	4
Fasteners	128	16.1	33.3	3.5	--	15.1	15.6	16.5	3
Nails, brads, tacks	54	38.3	28.2	8.3	--	21.8	--	3.3	2
Nuts, bolts, washers	39	--	33.1	--	--	15.1	37.4	14.4	25
Screws	15	--	--	--	--	10.9	--	89.1	32
Staples	16	--	65.4	--	--	--	34.6	--	2
Ropes, ties	130	26.3	1.6	16.7	5.7	13.4	--	36.4	8
Chains, n.e.c.	76	7.2	--	14.4	7.3	13.1	--	58.0	51
Wire--nonelectrical	50	57.3	--	21.4	3.6	14.8	--	2.9	1
Valves, nozzles	15	8.3	--	75.7	--	8.7	--	7.3	4
Hoisting accessories	29	--	50.1	--	44.9	--	5.0	--	2
Machine, tool, and electric parts	316	10.2	13.3	10.2	7.6	28.4	11.0	19.3	17
Electric parts	150	7.9	21.4	2.0	7.3	40.8	7.6	13.0	17
Power lines, transformers, convertors	73	--	17.6	--	--	75.3	5.8	1.3	17
Switchboards, switches, fuses	16	--	--	--	33.6	--	--	66.4	34
Machine and appliance parts	161	12.7	6.4	18.1	4.8	18.0	14.6	25.4	15
Machine and appliance parts, unspecified	14	44.2	9.8	--	--	45.9	--	--	2
Dies, molds, patterns	54	17.0	3.4	--	3.1	4.2	11.8	60.5	111
Drums, pulleys, sheaves	35	--	--	--	--	47.8	48.4	3.9	21
Gears	17	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	4
Metal materials--nonstructural	158	1.2	9.5	21.4	8.1	33.6	7.1	19.1	16
Metal materials--nonstructural, unspecified	48	3.9	14.5	29.8	--	--	14.2	37.6	22
Metal sheets, ingots, bars--nonstructural	42	--	3.1	2.5	30.3	36.8	10.3	16.9	14
Molten or hot metals, slag	12	--	--	47.7	--	11.0	--	41.3	13
Metal materials--nonstructural, n.e.c.	56	--	12.2	22.5	--	65.2	--	--	16
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	503	4.4	11.3	17.6	9.6	14.2	24.4	18.5	14
Tires, inner tubes, wheels	166	1.0	9.9	12.7	18.2	12.8	33.8	11.6	15
Tires, inner tubes, wheels, unspecified	34	--	--	18.4	63.2	--	--	18.4	7
Tires, except bike	119	1.4	13.7	2.8	7.3	17.8	47.0	10.0	25
Wheels, tire rims	13	--	--	92.0	--	--	--	8.0	5
Engine parts and accessories	170	4.6	3.7	4.6	7.1	8.3	36.6	35.1	26
Battery	71	11.1	8.7	5.5	5.7	8.7	60.2	--	26
Transmission	19	--	--	--	--	32.4	67.6	--	30
Engine parts and accessories, n.e.c.	65	--	--	--	3.2	--	9.6	87.2	64
Trailers	14	17.1	--	48.6	17.1	--	17.1	--	3
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts, n.e.c.	128	3.7	16.5	38.9	1.4	28.4	1.6	9.6	3
Parts and materials, n.e.c.	444	12.1	17.8	11.0	7.5	8.7	14.8	28.0	11
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	6,834	15.0	18.2	17.7	9.7	12.9	8.0	18.4	5
Animals and animal products	147	6.6	20.4	34.9	6.4	28.7	0.7	2.2	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Birds and fowl	13	--	--	83.0	8.5	--	8.5	--	5
Insects, arachnids (spiders, ticks, scorpions, etc.)	45	21.7	22.7	44.3	11.3	--	--	--	3
Mammals, except humans	84	--	23.5	21.9	2.8	48.9	--	2.8	11
Cats	60	--	32.9	6.7	--	60.5	--	--	11
Food products--fresh or processed	201	11.3	64.9	5.9	14.0	0.9	0.5	2.5	2
Grains, grain mill products	29	--	--	--	96.4	--	--	3.6	7
Other food products--fresh or processed	153	14.2	80.7	5.1	--	--	--	--	2
Fats, oils	152	14.3	81.3	4.4	--	--	--	--	2
Infectious and parasitic agents	30	10.4	--	15.4	3.6	66.8	--	3.8	18
Infectious and parasitic agents, n.e.c.	20	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	18
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	181	25.2	20.6	23.3	0.7	2.1	--	28.2	3
Dirt, earth	83	45.1	1.2	2.9	--	--	--	50.7	41
Rocks, crushed stone	66	2.6	55.1	22.6	1.9	5.7	--	12.2	2
Person--injured or ill worker	4,990	14.4	12.5	17.9	10.0	14.5	9.8	20.9	8
Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker	242	2.9	0.7	--	--	0.4	47.5	48.5	21
Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	4,748	15.0	13.1	18.8	10.5	15.2	7.9	19.5	7
Person--other than injured or ill worker	1,207	16.4	34.9	15.9	9.9	6.9	4.5	11.6	2
Person--other than injured or ill worker, unspecified	35	--	--	5.5	--	19.4	--	75.1	54
Co-worker, former co-worker of injured or ill worker	32	11.4	3.4	--	31.0	28.7	--	25.6	12
Health care patient or resident of health care facility	1,071	18.1	37.6	16.3	9.5	5.0	5.1	8.5	2
Person--other than injured or ill worker, n.e.c.	70	--	25.2	22.8	11.4	19.9	--	20.7	8
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	77	31.4	6.2	19.8	8.8	8.9	3.3	21.7	5
Poison ivy, oak, sumac	13	72.4	--	27.6	--	--	--	--	1
Trees, logs	32	34.3	--	--	20.8	21.0	7.8	16.0	10
Structures and surfaces	5,071	15.1	11.5	18.2	9.8	10.9	8.8	25.7	8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	4,372	14.4	12.5	18.3	9.1	9.0	9.0	27.7	9
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	69	14.9	1.7	17.9	49.1	14.8	--	1.6	7
Floors	2,410	12.5	10.3	20.7	10.3	7.6	10.6	28.0	9
Floor, unspecified	204	18.3	18.3	6.2	0.5	21.6	5.2	29.8	12
Floor of building	2,113	11.9	9.7	22.9	11.4	6.5	10.7	26.9	9
Floor of scaffold, staging, or temporary work platform	39	29.9	--	--	17.7	--	19.5	33.0	24
Floor of vehicle	17	--	7.1	7.1	--	--	--	85.8	105
Floor, n.e.c.	30	3.6	14.2	--	--	--	31.5	50.7	44
Ground	879	15.8	7.6	14.8	5.8	7.6	10.5	37.9	16
Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	202	47.1	20.0	1.3	2.4	8.0	5.7	15.7	2
Stairs, steps	356	9.9	31.5	25.7	6.5	16.1	1.2	9.1	3
Stairs, steps, unspecified	129	5.4	7.7	27.6	12.2	25.8	2.5	18.9	7
Stairs, steps--indoors	155	3.7	66.1	7.0	4.9	13.8	0.7	3.8	2
Stairs, steps--outdoors	72	31.3	--	62.2	--	3.8	--	2.8	3
Street, road	19	22.7	--	--	18.4	9.9	--	49.0	14
Surfaces below ground level, n.e.c.	64	32.7	1.6	--	1.6	6.6	11.1	46.4	26
Surfaces below ground level, unspecified	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	73
Ditches, channels, trenches, excavations	40	51.9	--	--	2.5	10.5	8.7	26.4	1
Parking lots	308	7.3	22.7	15.4	6.6	13.0	7.0	28.1	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Other floors, walkways, ground surfaces	66	1.7	10.3	26.7	20.5	20.0	--	20.8	9
Other floors, walkways, ground surfaces, unspecified	15	--	--	68.1	--	--	--	31.9	3
Ramps, runways, loading docks	46	2.4	14.8	14.0	29.4	28.7	--	10.7	9
Other structural elements	631	18.4	5.8	17.6	14.0	24.7	8.8	10.7	7
Doors	255	35.0	0.4	13.4	18.6	17.5	6.1	9.0	6
Gates	145	6.3	12.6	--	6.3	67.7	7.2	--	16
Walls	153	3.9	3.4	47.8	11.9	8.7	1.3	23.1	4
Structural elements, n.e.c.	14	26.1	42.4	31.5	--	--	--	--	2
Structures	65	34.2	2.2	14.3	12.0	4.2	--	33.2	4
Scaffolds, staging	33	20.5	4.3	28.2	4.7	--	--	42.2	4
Scaffolds--suspended staging	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	33
Towers, poles	19	37.1	--	--	22.3	5.6	--	35.0	9
Tools, instruments, and equipment	1,809	26.4	5.9	23.4	6.3	4.9	15.1	17.9	5
Tools, instruments, and equipment, unspecified	39	--	5.1	11.6	4.2	--	52.5	26.5	21
Handtools--nonpowered	690	29.9	9.1	13.1	12.0	7.3	2.4	26.3	5
Handtools--nonpowered, unspecified	15	--	--	54.6	--	18.8	--	26.6	4
Cutting handtools--nonpowered	287	59.4	15.7	2.7	6.0	4.2	1.4	10.7	1
Knives	253	62.3	16.6	2.6	6.8	4.4	1.0	6.4	1
Scissors, snips, shears	15	78.7	14.4	6.9	--	--	--	--	1
Shovels	18	--	--	--	15.2	14.7	--	70.1	75
Gripping handtools--nonpowered	34	--	3.0	--	79.8	8.4	--	8.9	8
Vises, clamps	29	--	--	--	93.6	6.4	--	--	8
Striking and nailing handtools--nonpowered	97	2.9	4.0	34.7	18.8	1.0	5.1	33.4	6
Hammers	49	3.8	3.7	57.8	11.4	2.1	2.7	18.5	5
Sledges	41	2.4	4.9	--	30.6	--	5.7	56.4	32
Turning handtools--nonpowered	150	18.9	--	12.0	3.2	13.6	0.8	51.6	45
Screwdrivers	16	59.6	--	26.9	--	7.6	--	6.0	1
Wrenches	135	14.1	--	10.3	3.6	14.3	0.9	56.9	45
Other handtools--nonpowered	65	5.4	14.4	29.6	1.5	8.6	9.7	30.9	6
Brooms, mops, and other cleaning tools	19	18.8	45.1	--	--	--	23.0	13.0	2
Crowbars	28	--	3.6	23.8	3.6	12.2	3.7	53.2	42
Handtools--nonpowered, n.e.c.	19	--	--	67.6	--	11.7	5.4	15.2	5
Handtools--powered	744	23.7	2.3	33.5	2.7	1.9	27.6	8.5	5
Handtools--powered, unspecified	174	1.0	--	0.7	--	--	96.6	1.6	30
Boring handtools--powered	141	6.0	--	78.4	3.4	5.2	4.6	2.3	5
Drills--powered	136	6.2	--	81.2	--	5.4	4.8	2.4	5
Cutting handtools--powered	49	17.9	7.4	14.3	5.6	5.2	4.2	45.4	20
Chainsaws--powered	16	26.6	15.9	--	--	15.9	--	41.6	20
Saws--powered, except chainsaws	17	10.7	--	30.4	16.2	--	12.3	30.4	8
Cutting handtools--powered, n.e.c.	15	17.9	--	12.3	--	--	--	69.8	82
Striking and nailing handtools--powered	31	4.1	16.7	--	19.8	--	12.4	47.1	22
Hammers--powered	17	--	--	--	--	--	22.5	77.5	65
Jackhammers--powered	14	9.2	37.2	--	44.1	--	--	9.5	7
Surfacing handtools--powered	82	43.1	--	55.6	--	1.2	--	--	3
Surfacing handtools--powered, unspecified	14	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Hand grinders--powered	66	31.5	--	68.5	--	--	--	--	3
Impact wrenches--powered	20	17.7	--	14.5	17.8	14.5	--	35.4	10
Welding and heating handtools--powered	174	66.0	4.7	21.0	--	--	0.6	7.7	1
Welding and heating handtools--powered, unspecified	15	--	10.0	--	--	--	--	90.0	145
Welding torches--powered	153	75.2	0.9	23.9	--	--	--	--	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Other handtools--powered	69	2.8	--	66.1	4.3	--	26.8	--	3
Sprayers--paint	43	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Handtools--power not determined	17	--	7.2	--	--	43.6	10.3	38.9	15
Ladders	127	11.9	--	32.7	0.7	7.7	14.5	32.5	13
Ladders, unspecified	80	5.8	--	32.6	--	--	19.4	42.1	25
Ladders--movable	46	22.5	--	33.5	1.9	21.1	6.5	14.5	3
Movable ladders, unspecified	38	23.0	--	36.4	2.4	25.7	3.7	8.8	3
Medical and surgical instruments	13	24.1	33.1	16.7	16.2	9.9	--	--	2
Recreation and athletic equipment	31	5.6	24.1	12.6	10.4	9.3	33.4	4.6	7
Recreation and athletic equipment, n.e.c.	18	--	--	--	18.0	16.1	57.9	8.0	30
Other tools, instruments, and equipment	147	51.0	8.8	21.7	2.1	2.9	--	13.5	1
Musical instruments	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	307
Wheelchairs	112	63.7	8.9	23.6	--	3.8	--	--	1
Vehicles	1,957	19.3	8.9	12.4	10.7	7.4	10.9	30.4	10
Vehicle, unspecified	63	30.3	4.8	12.8	1.6	--	--	50.4	43
Air vehicle	196	2.2	--	--	3.1	3.1	65.0	26.6	21
Aircraft--powered fixed wing	184	2.4	--	--	--	--	69.3	28.4	21
Aircraft--powered fixed wing, unspecified	132	3.3	--	--	--	--	96.7	--	21
Jet	52	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	58
Highway vehicle, motorized	1,062	18.3	9.7	13.5	13.8	5.0	4.3	35.4	10
Highway vehicle, unspecified	190	15.7	4.1	8.2	30.8	--	6.6	34.6	10
Automobile	194	30.2	9.6	17.1	3.7	5.1	1.2	32.9	5
Bus	66	19.3	12.9	6.4	21.2	1.5	6.4	32.2	9
Truck	564	8.8	11.9	15.5	11.8	7.5	4.8	39.7	11
Truck, unspecified	338	8.9	10.0	14.2	2.3	6.2	5.9	52.6	60
Pickup truck	45	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	10
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	134	14.9	8.7	23.1	7.1	11.1	5.3	29.9	7
Van--passenger or light delivery	41	93.5	--	3.5	--	--	--	3.0	1
Highway vehicle, nonmotorized	32	96.5	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	1
Animal or human powered vehicle	32	96.5	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	1
Bicycle	32	96.5	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	1
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	254	21.7	16.2	9.2	8.7	11.1	1.7	31.4	7
Forklift	233	22.6	17.6	10.1	4.6	12.1	1.8	31.1	4
Forklift, unspecified	203	23.2	16.7	4.0	5.3	13.9	2.1	34.7	12
Forklift, n.e.c.	18	--	22.0	78.0	--	--	--	--	3
Tractor	18	--	--	--	64.7	--	--	35.3	10
Plant and industrial vehicle--nonpowered	313	22.6	8.1	18.3	10.5	14.1	11.0	15.5	6
Cart, dolly, handtruck	305	23.2	8.3	18.4	10.7	14.1	11.0	14.3	6
Other sources	1,101	21.7	33.3	17.2	5.3	7.7	6.7	8.2	3
Apparel and textiles	55	13.7	62.7	2.6	--	10.8	10.1	--	2
Clothing and shoes	35	7.9	68.1	4.0	--	16.7	3.3	--	2
Textile products	15	31.6	68.4	--	--	--	--	--	2
Fabric	13	23.0	77.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	274	15.8	4.9	22.2	6.8	19.1	5.7	25.6	14
Air pressure	78	--	--	33.3	--	66.7	--	--	14
Low pressure	78	--	--	33.3	--	66.7	--	--	14
Fire, flame, smoke	83	--	1.6	4.7	1.8	--	7.6	84.2	111
Fire, flame	83	--	1.6	4.7	1.8	--	7.6	84.2	111
Temperature extremes--environmental	103	42.1	11.8	21.6	16.6	--	7.9	--	2
Heat--environmental	99	43.6	12.2	19.0	17.1	--	8.2	--	2
Paper, books, magazines	56	27.7	4.0	3.6	10.8	23.4	10.8	19.7	12

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by source of injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Source	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Paper, sheets	38	35.1	--	2.7	16.0	19.6	--	26.6	8
Scrap, waste, debris	591	27.9	37.4	20.7	4.7	1.6	7.3	0.4	2
Scrap, waste, debris, unspecified	13	50.6	--	--	11.9	28.4	--	9.1	1
Chips, particles, splinters	521	30.4	37.5	23.5	5.0	1.2	2.2	0.2	2
Chips, particles, splinters, unspecified	315	28.4	42.1	25.1	2.2	--	2.2	--	2
Glass chips or fibers	29	8.1	--	42.4	13.5	16.0	16.0	4.0	3
Metal chips, particles	83	44.6	4.2	33.4	16.2	1.7	--	--	3
Wood chips, sawdust	43	48.8	51.2	--	--	--	--	--	2
Chips, particles, splinters, n.e.c.	40	3.0	86.8	5.7	4.6	--	--	--	2
Trash, garbage	57	--	45.3	--	--	--	54.7	--	28
Steam, vapors, liquids, n.e.c.	116	6.9	82.7	1.8	5.5	3.1	--	--	2
Liquids	106	6.4	88.3	1.9	--	3.4	--	--	2
Liquids, n.e.c.	96	7.1	92.9	--	--	--	--	--	2
Nonclassifiable	240	5.1	3.3	14.2	19.2	35.0	4.0	19.2	17

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 29. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001

Missouri--private industry

Event	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	26,596	16.0	13.9	18.3	10.9	11.4	8.8	20.6	6
Contact with objects and equipment	6,623	22.7	13.7	22.3	10.0	9.7	5.7	16.0	4
Struck against object	1,955	20.9	13.8	22.7	8.7	13.1	5.7	15.1	4
Struck against object, unspecified	386	15.1	9.3	27.0	8.7	17.3	2.6	20.0	5
Stepped on object	82	26.5	35.4	14.6	3.1	15.3	1.0	4.0	2
Struck against stationary object	901	18.3	13.0	29.0	8.7	8.4	3.8	18.8	4
Struck against moving object	354	38.4	8.8	6.8	0.8	26.4	9.6	9.1	3
Struck against object, n.e.c.	233	12.0	24.2	18.1	22.9	3.1	14.2	5.5	4
Struck by object	2,620	23.4	12.2	23.2	12.0	7.3	4.5	17.3	5
Struck by object, unspecified	30	14.1	3.4	34.8	--	11.2	6.7	29.8	3
Struck by falling object	1,086	22.0	13.3	19.0	17.5	7.4	3.7	17.1	5
Struck by flying object	276	15.9	29.5	9.5	8.6	1.8	5.6	29.0	3
Struck by flying object, unspecified	46	2.2	95.7	--	--	--	2.2	--	2
Struck by dislodged flying object, particle	35	20.3	4.8	11.6	31.9	--	--	31.5	7
Struck by discharged object or substance	108	16.9	31.4	15.1	3.7	3.7	5.1	24.1	3
Struck by flying object, n.e.c.	87	20.3	1.9	6.9	10.0	1.2	10.3	49.4	30
Struck by swinging or slipping object	717	24.0	5.8	29.9	11.0	7.3	6.4	15.6	5
Struck by or slammed in swinging door or gate	52	5.0	--	40.1	52.1	--	--	2.8	6
Struck by slipping handheld object	452	34.9	7.3	29.9	8.9	0.9	1.4	16.7	4
Struck by swinging or slipping object, n.e.c.	206	5.7	4.2	24.9	5.5	23.6	19.3	16.9	20
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	73	60.8	--	39.2	--	--	--	--	1
Struck by object, n.e.c.	437	24.8	12.1	28.0	5.0	11.6	3.4	15.2	3
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	1,518	20.7	12.8	16.1	9.7	11.4	8.8	20.5	6
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, unspecified	86	--	6.4	35.2	10.0	21.9	2.0	24.5	9
Caught in running equipment or machinery	660	14.9	7.5	21.3	10.9	18.1	15.7	11.6	8
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects	132	32.6	21.0	22.3	8.6	0.8	1.5	13.1	2
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	641	26.9	17.4	7.0	8.6	5.3	4.2	30.6	3
Rubbed or abraded by friction or pressure	484	33.7	25.4	34.0	3.8	2.4	0.7	--	2
Rubbed or abraded by kneeling on surface	105	--	26.8	70.0	3.2	--	--	--	3
Rubbed or abraded by foreign matter in eye	368	43.8	25.8	24.7	4.1	1.6	--	--	2
Contact with objects and equipment, n.e.c.	29	12.3	--	35.1	--	29.8	22.8	--	14
Falls	4,880	13.5	13.2	17.6	8.8	9.3	9.4	28.2	9
Fall to lower level	1,663	14.7	15.3	11.7	4.5	6.5	12.5	34.7	16
Fall to lower level, unspecified	77	12.4	3.0	16.1	3.9	--	--	64.6	105
Fall down stairs or steps	389	25.4	34.5	18.4	5.7	11.1	1.1	3.8	2
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level	83	2.3	8.2	9.3	6.1	2.4	21.0	50.8	37
Fall through existing floor opening	28	--	11.8	4.1	10.7	--	--	73.4	73
Fall from ladder	327	6.8	20.5	10.8	2.8	3.5	19.8	35.7	26
Fall from scaffold, staging	111	--	2.9	--	--	8.0	11.0	78.1	32
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	264	2.4	5.8	20.0	8.6	9.8	2.8	50.6	33
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	371	28.6	7.0	1.9	3.6	3.7	23.9	31.3	30
Jump to lower level	163	3.5	32.8	8.4	16.2	2.7	15.3	21.2	7
Jump to lower level, unspecified	18	--	--	16.0	74.5	--	--	9.5	9
Jump from scaffold, platform, loading dock	19	8.2	--	--	46.3	23.1	--	22.4	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Event	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Jump from structure, structural element, n.e.c.	14	20.8	--	--	13.1	--	--	66.2	240
Jump from nonmoving vehicle	107	1.2	49.9	10.1	2.4	--	20.1	16.3	2
Fall on same level	3,052	13.4	11.0	21.2	10.7	11.1	7.4	25.0	7
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface	2,475	15.3	10.1	21.1	11.6	10.3	6.3	25.2	7
Fall onto or against objects	467	4.5	16.2	18.6	8.3	17.1	11.0	24.4	12
Fall on same level, n.e.c.	100	9.8	7.2	35.7	--	4.7	18.9	23.7	3
Bodily reaction and exertion	12,250	13.0	12.7	18.2	12.7	13.6	9.7	20.1	8
Bodily reaction	3,051	17.8	15.2	19.7	7.9	12.3	5.4	21.7	5
Bodily reaction, unspecified	138	53.3	1.6	7.9	18.7	4.8	--	13.7	1
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting	1,051	12.4	11.8	31.5	6.1	16.2	1.9	20.1	4
Running--without other incident	17	--	31.7	12.7	8.4	--	9.6	37.5	8
Slip, trip, loss of balance--without fall	1,268	14.5	22.0	11.9	9.3	12.1	8.7	21.5	7
Standing	13	--	--	11.9	20.1	51.4	9.0	7.6	18
Walking--without other incident	213	19.6	12.1	23.8	4.2	2.2	9.9	28.2	5
Bodily reaction, n.e.c.	342	32.4	8.3	14.8	5.4	9.8	3.0	26.2	4
Overexertion	7,480	11.6	12.5	17.8	14.1	12.5	11.0	20.6	8
Overexertion, unspecified	159	1.6	3.5	31.3	19.3	2.7	4.9	36.6	10
Overexertion in lifting	5,104	11.6	14.8	16.5	14.5	11.7	9.8	21.0	8
Overexertion in pulling or pushing objects	982	14.7	10.2	18.2	15.9	17.4	9.3	14.4	7
Overexertion in holding, carrying, turning, or wielding objects	713	7.2	4.7	28.1	10.3	9.8	27.3	12.6	10
Overexertion in throwing objects	39	--	--	7.4	14.7	29.2	8.4	40.3	15
Overexertion, n.e.c.	483	15.2	8.0	11.6	10.0	17.1	4.8	33.3	14
Repetitive motion	1,709	9.9	9.2	17.2	15.1	20.8	12.2	15.5	9
Repetitive motion, unspecified	748	13.7	7.1	12.8	16.1	19.0	11.5	19.9	11
Typing or keyentry	301	5.3	12.2	36.4	18.6	12.4	4.0	11.0	5
Repetitive use of tools	228	5.6	11.6	23.9	7.2	27.7	15.5	8.5	11
Repetitive placing, grasping, or moving objects, except tools	189	17.6	15.5	10.9	14.1	9.1	15.0	17.8	7
Repetitive motion, n.e.c.	244	2.1	4.7	6.0	16.0	39.4	19.5	12.3	14
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	1,540	18.7	27.5	14.2	8.1	7.2	9.4	14.8	3
Contact with electric current	52	7.1	35.1	22.7	20.9	--	--	14.3	5
Contact with electric current, n.e.c.	15	8.1	--	20.5	35.7	--	--	35.7	6
Contact with temperature extremes	581	15.2	44.9	15.2	5.0	1.1	4.8	13.8	2
Exposure to environmental heat	99	43.6	12.2	19.0	17.1	--	8.2	--	2
Contact with hot objects or substances	478	9.4	52.0	13.9	2.5	1.3	4.1	16.8	2
Exposure to air pressure changes	78	--	--	33.3	--	66.7	--	--	14
Pressure changes in airplane, other aircraft	78	--	--	33.3	--	66.7	--	--	14
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	433	18.2	31.4	12.8	19.7	11.9	0.2	5.6	3
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances, unspecified	186	20.9	21.0	9.7	20.1	24.7	--	3.6	5
Inhalation of substance	107	22.9	24.7	2.9	36.9	1.9	--	10.8	5
Inhalation of substance, unspecified	78	21.3	9.3	1.5	50.5	2.6	--	14.8	8
Inhalation in open or nonconfined space	19	14.9	75.0	10.1	--	--	--	--	2
Contact with skin or other exposed tissue	88	7.3	65.8	14.7	3.7	1.6	1.1	5.7	2
Injections, stings, venomous bites	43	17.8	20.8	49.6	11.8	--	--	--	3
Bee, wasp, hornet sting	37	9.2	24.0	53.2	13.6	--	--	--	3
Exposure to radiation	163	72.2	4.6	22.5	--	--	0.7	--	1
Exposure to welding light	154	75.3	0.9	23.8	--	--	--	--	1
Exposure to traumatic or stressful event, n.e.c.	234	--	0.8	--	--	0.5	49.1	49.7	21

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] by event or exposure leading to injury or illness and number of days away from work, 2001 -- Continued

Missouri--private industry

Event	Total cases	Percent of total cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Transportation accidents	914	22.5	7.3	5.5	11.0	8.7	16.4	28.6	12
Highway accident	573	27.6	6.2	7.5	12.0	7.9	4.1	34.8	10
Highway accident, unspecified	92	26.2	4.3	6.1	6.8	7.0	--	49.6	12
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	354	29.3	8.6	5.4	17.1	3.3	5.1	31.2	10
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment, unspecified	52	15.1	11.3	20.4	10.8	3.5	--	38.9	7
Re-entrant collision	78	--	--	2.8	2.8	--	--	94.3	176
Moving in same direction	80	56.7	19.9	7.8	1.6	1.5	4.9	7.6	1
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	51	2.9	--	--	84.6	12.5	--	--	10
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment, n.e.c.	42	79.9	--	--	10.1	--	--	10.1	1
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment in roadway	20	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	11
Noncollision accident	73	12.5	1.2	22.3	--	9.8	7.9	46.3	30
Noncollision accident, n.e.c.	14	--	--	--	--	25.2	--	74.8	60
Highway accident, n.e.c.	14	84.9	--	15.1	--	--	--	--	1
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water	116	18.6	20.1	3.1	10.6	13.7	--	33.8	10
Vehicle, mobile equipment struck stationary object	13	--	8.9	--	--	--	--	91.1	31
Noncollision accident	74	25.4	22.5	4.9	14.6	3.8	--	28.8	5
Struck by shifting load	12	--	83.9	--	8.1	--	--	8.1	2
Sudden start or stop, n.e.c.	47	39.6	2.4	7.7	7.5	--	--	42.8	10
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	78	33.5	10.3	--	14.8	14.8	4.2	22.4	10
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway	15	--	32.9	--	--	6.8	--	60.3	60
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area	57	43.4	5.5	--	18.2	18.3	1.6	12.9	10
Aircraft accident	135	--	--	--	4.5	4.5	91.0	--	21
During takeoff or landing	135	--	--	--	4.5	4.5	91.0	--	21
Fires and explosions	17	--	78.5	--	--	21.5	--	--	2
Explosion	13	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Explosion of pressure vessel or piping	13	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Assaults and violent acts	232	4.4	36.5	13.5	4.5	15.4	1.3	24.5	5
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	178	5.1	35.8	9.4	4.5	11.5	1.7	32.0	4
Assaults and violent acts by person(s), unspecified	44	--	--	20.2	--	20.6	--	59.2	54
Hitting, kicking, beating	52	4.9	61.3	9.4	15.3	--	--	9.1	2
Squeezing, pinching, scratching, twisting	69	--	45.7	4.3	--	16.6	--	33.4	4
Assaults by animals	54	2.3	38.8	26.6	4.4	28.0	--	--	5
Nonclassifiable	141	7.0	5.0	3.7	16.5	36.4	3.8	27.6	17

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

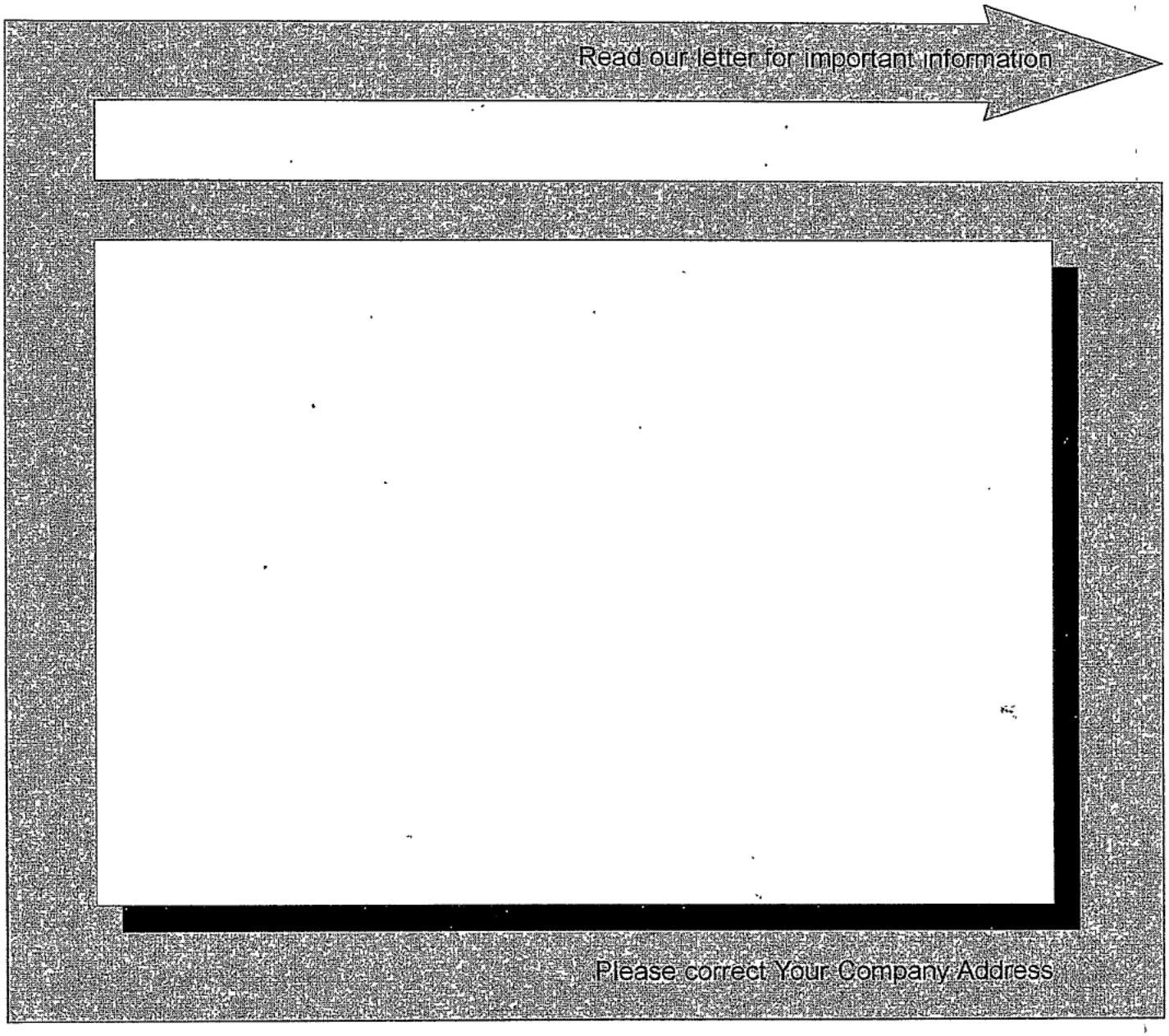
NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Major classifications may include detailed classifications not shown separately.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Appendix A
Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
2001 Survey Form

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2001

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics



N

We estimate it will take an average of 45 minutes to complete this survey (ranging from 30 minutes to 4 hours per package), including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing this information. If you have any comments regarding the estimates or any other aspect of this survey, including suggestions for reducing this burden, please send them to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (1220-0045), 2 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E., Washington, DC 20212. Persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. **DO NOT SEND THE COMPLETED FORM TO THIS ADDRESS.**

The Bureau of Labor Statistics and the State agency collecting this information will use the information you provide for statistical purposes only. To the full extent permitted by law, this information will be held in confidence and will not be disclosed without the written consent of your establishment.

OMB No. 1220-0045
Approval expires 10-31-04
BLS-9300 N06

Dear Employer:

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics is surveying employers about occupational injuries and illnesses. We are asking for the totals from your 2001 *Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses*, as well as for information about hours worked and employment at your establishment. We are also asking for details about the worker and the circumstances of injuries or illnesses that involved days away from work. We will keep the information that you give us confidential and use it only for statistical purposes. If you need help in completing our survey form or if you have questions, call the phone number listed for your State in the back of this package.

Your participation in this survey is mandatory under Public Law 91–596. We recognize, however, that responding to our questions may be time consuming for some employers. We have made every effort to reduce the amount of time required wherever we could and still collect the necessary information.

Thank you for helping us collect accurate information and for participating in the effort to make America's workplaces safer and healthier.

Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

Who must complete this survey?

- Under Public Law 91–596, all establishments that receive this survey must complete and return it within 30 days, even if they had no occupational injuries and illnesses during 2001.
- If your establishment had no occupational injuries and illnesses, you will need to fill out only part of the survey. The instructions will tell you when you are finished.
- If you recently received a request by the **Occupational Safety and Health Administration** (OSHA) for information similar to the data we are collecting in *Part 1: Summary of 2001 Occupational Injuries and Illnesses,* you may attach a copy of the OSHA form instead of completing Part 1 of this package. Follow instructions under Part 1.

What else do you need?

- Employment average and hours worked at the establishment(s) noted on the cover under ***Reporting Site***
- Information from your 2001 *Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA No. 200)
- Details from your supplemental records of cases with days away from work

If you are NOT normally required to keep these records . . .
you should have received a copy of the *Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* to use for this survey. We sent it in a blue booklet in early 2001. If you did not receive this form, go to ***If You Need Help . . .*** at the back of this package and call the phone number listed for your State.

What do you need to do?

- Check the information printed on the cover under ***Your Company Address***. Make any corrections necessary.
- Complete this survey **only** for the establishment(s) noted on the cover under ***Reporting Site***.
- Fill out ***Part 1: Summary of 2001 Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.***
- If your establishment had any occupational injuries or illnesses with days away from work in 2001, follow the instructions to complete ***Part 2: Reporting Cases with Days Away from Work.***
- On the back cover, fill in the name of the person we should call with questions and sign the form.
- Return the **entire package** — everything that we sent you — in the enclosed envelope within 30 days of the date your establishment received it.

Part 1: Summary of 2001 Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

All establishments must complete this part of the survey, even if there were no occupational injuries and illnesses during 2001. This form tells us about the number of employees in your establishment and the number of hours they worked. It also gives us a summary of any occupational injuries and illnesses that did occur during 2001.

If you have already provided the **Occupational Safety and Health Administration** (OSHA) with this information, you may attach a copy of their form instead of completing Part 1. If you choose to attach the OSHA form, go to ***What's Next.***

To answer the questions below, you'll need

- information about employment and hours worked from your payroll, and
- your completed copy of the 2001 *Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA No. 200).

Tell us about your establishment's employees and the hours they worked

Be sure the information you supply refers **only** to the establishment(s) noted on the cover under ***Reporting Site***.

1. What is the average number of employees who worked for your establishment during 2001? If this number isn't available, you can estimate it this way:

_____ *Employment average*

- **Add** together the number of employees your establishment paid in every pay period during 2001. Include all employees: full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal, salaried, and hourly.
- **Divide** that answer by the number of pay periods your establishment had in 2001. Be sure to include any pay periods when you had no employees.
- **Round** the answer to the next highest whole number. Write the rounded number in the blank marked *Employment average.*

Example

Acme Construction pays its employees 26 times each year. During 2001,

in this pay period	Acme paid this many employees
1	10
2	0
3	15
4	30
5	40
↓	↓
24	20
25	15
26	10
	830 (sum)

Because Acme has 26 pay periods, it would divide its sum by 26.

830 divided by 26 = 31.92

Acme would round 31.92 to 32 and write that number in the blank marked *Employment average.*

2. How many hours did your employees (salaried as well as hourly employees) actually work during 2001?

   Do **not** include vacation, sick leave, holidays, or any other non-work time, even if employees were paid for it. If your establishment keeps records of only the hours paid or if you have employees who are not paid by the hour, please estimate the hours that the employees actually worked.

_____ *Total hours worked*

If this number isn't available, you can use this worksheet to estimate it.

Optional Worksheet

_____ **Find** the number of full-time employees in your establishment for 2001.

x_____ **Multiply** by the number of work hours for a full-time employee in a year.

_____ This is the number of full-time hours worked.

+_____ **Add** the number of any overtime hours as well as the hours worked by other employees (part-time, temporary, seasonal).

_____ **Round** the answer to the next highest whole number. Write the rounded number in the blank marked *Total hours worked.*

3. Mark (✓) the box next to all the conditions that might have affected your answers to #1 and #2.

- ☐ Nothing unusual happened
- ☐ Strike or lockout
- ☐ Shutdown or layoff
- ☐ Seasonal work
- ☐ Natural disaster or adverse weather conditions
- ☐ Shorter work schedules or fewer pay periods than usual
- ☐ Longer work schedules or more pay periods than usual
- ☐ Other reason: _____

4. Did you have ANY occupational injuries or illness during 2001?

- ☐ Yes. Go to the next section, ***Tell us about the injuries and illnesses during 2001.***
- ☐ No. Go to ***Sign This Form*** on the back cover.

Tell us about the injuries and illnesses during 2001

If you had occupational injuries or illnesses during 2001, follow these steps.

❶ Go to your completed 2001 *Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA No. 200) form.

❷ Look at the total line on the last page.

❸ Copy the 2001 totals from your OSHA No. 200 form into the columns below. If more than one establishment is noted on the front cover under ***Reporting Site***, add together the total lines from all your OSHA No. 200 forms to get the 2001 totals for all establishments. Then copy those totals into the columns below.

Total Injuries

Copy these totals from columns (1) – (6):	Deaths as a result of injury (column 1)	Injuries with days away from work, or restricted workdays or both (column 2)	Injuries with days away from work **(column 3)**	Total days away from work (column 4)	Total days of restricted work activity (column 5)	Injuries without lost workdays (column 6)
	_____	_____	**_____**	_____	_____	_____

Total Types of Illnesses

Copy these totals from columns (7a) – (7g):	Skin diseases or disorders (column 7a)	Dust diseases of the lungs (column 7b)	Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents (column 7c)	Poisoning (column 7d)	Disorders due to physical agents (column 7e)	Disorders associated with repeated trauma (column 7f)	Other occupational illnesses (column 7g)
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Total Illnesses

Copy these totals from columns (8) – (13):	Deaths as a result of illness (column 8)	Illnesses with days away from work, or restricted workdays or both (column 9)	Illnesses with days away from work **(column 10)**	Total days away from work (column 11)	Total days of restricted work activity (column 12)	Illnesses without lost workdays (column 13)
	_____	_____	**_____**	_____	_____	_____

What's next

Look at the totals you copied into columns (3) and (10) above (look for the bold lines).

- If you had NO cases in both columns (3) and (10), you are finished with the survey. Go to ***Sign This Form*** on the back cover.
- If you HAD cases in either column (3) or column (10), go to ***Part 2: Reporting Cases with Days Away from Work.***

Part 2: Reporting Cases with Days Away from Work

This part of the survey tells us about individual injuries and illnesses that resulted in an employee's being away from work. It contains several copies of the form *Case with Days Away from Work*. To answer the questions on that form, you'll need

- your completed copy of the 2001 *Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA No. 200), and
- your completed copies of supplementary documents about the case, such as a workers' compensation report, an accident report, an insurance form, or the *Supplementary Record of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA No. 101).

Which cases should you report?

To identify the individual cases to report, follow these steps.

❶ Go to your completed 2001 OSHA No. 200 form. If more than one establishment is noted on the front cover under ***Reporting Site***, be sure to look at all your OSHA No. 200 forms to find the cases to report.

❷ Step ❷ does not apply to your establishment. Skip to Step ❸.

❸ Mark each case that has a check in either column (3) or column (10). These are the **only** cases you should report.

We have designed this survey to ensure that you don't have to report more than approximately 30 cases. If you find you have significantly more, please go to ***If You Need Help . . .*** at the back of this package and call the phone number listed for your State for assistance.

❹ Fill out one ***Case with Days Away from Work*** form for each case that you found in Step ❸. You can take most of the information from a supplementary document such as a workers' compensation report, an accident report, an insurance form, or the *Supplementary Record of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA No. 101).

(If you need more ***Case with Days Away from Work*** forms, you may either photocopy a blank one or go to ***If You Need Help . . .*** at the back of this package and call the phone number listed for your State.)

❺ When you have finished, go to ***Sign This Form*** on the back cover.

Case with Days Away from Work

Tell us about a 2001 occupational injury or illness **only** if it resulted in days away from work. To find out which cases you should report, read the instructions at the beginning of *Part 2: Reporting Cases with Days Away from Work.* We will keep all information that you give us confidential.

Tell us about the case

Go to your completed OSHA No. 200 form. Copy the case information from that form into the columns below.

Date of injury or illness (column B)	Employee's last name, first initial (column C)	Injury: Days away from work (column 4)	Injury: Days of restricted work activity (column 5)	Illness: Days away from work (column 11)	Illness: Days of restricted work activity (column 12)
___/___/01 (month/day/year)					

If, as a result of the injury or illness, the employee did NOT return to work in any capacity in 2001, tell us why.

- ☐ Still recovering; approximate return date ___/___/2002 (month/day/year)
- ☐ Other, ***examples:*** retired, resigned, permanently (total) disabled: _____

Tell us about the employee

Please answer the questions below.

1. Employee's approximate length of service at this establishment when the incident occurred (optional)
   - ☐ Less than 3 months
   - ☐ From 3 to 11 months
   - ☐ From 1 to 5 years
   - ☐ More than 5 years
2. Employee's race or ethnic background (optional)
   - ☐ White, not of Hispanic origin
   - ☐ Black, not of Hispanic origin
   - ☐ Hispanic
   - ☐ Asian or Pacific Islander
   - ☐ American Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo

You may either answer the next questions or attach a copy of a supplementary document that answers them.

3. Employee's age _____ **OR** date of birth ___/___/___ (month/day/year)
4. Employee's sex
   - ☐ Male
   - ☐ Female
5. Employee's occupation _____
   Be specific and describe the occupation. Do **not** use a general term such as "maintenance". ***Examples:*** "auto mechanic"; "janitor."

Tell us about the incident

Answer the questions below or attach a copy of a supplementary document that answers them.

6. **What was the employee doing just before the incident occurred?** Tell us about the activity as well as the tools, equipment, or material the employee was using. Be specific. ***Examples:*** "climbing a ladder while carrying roofing materials"; "spraying chlorine from hand sprayer"; "daily computer key-entry."
7. **What happened?** Tell us how the injury or illness occurred. ***Examples:*** "When ladder slipped on wet floor, worker fell 20 feet"; "Worker was sprayed with chlorine when gasket broke during replacement"; "Worker developed soreness in wrist over time."
8. **What was the injury or illness?** Tell us the part of the body that was affected and how it was affected; be more specific than "hurt," "pain," or "sore." ***Examples:*** "strained back"; "chemical burn, hand"; "tendinitis, elbow"; "carpal tunnel syndrome."
9. **What object or substance directly harmed the employee?** ***Examples:*** "concrete floor"; "chlorine"; "radial arm saw." If this question does not apply to the incident, leave it blank.

N	P	S	E	SS	OCC

Sign This Form

Fill in the name, title, and phone number of the person we should call with questions about the survey. Then date and sign the form.

Printed name	( ) *Telephone number*	*Ext.*	( ) *Fax number*
Title	*Signature*		*Today's date*

Use the return envelope to send us the **entire package** — everything that we sent you — within 30 days of the date your establishment received it. If the return envelope is missing, send the **entire package** to the return address on the front cover (look for ***Address for Return Envelope***).

If You Need Help . . .

If you have any questions or if you need help completing the survey, call the phone number that is listed below for your State. The phone number may be for an office outside of your State, but they will be able to help you. If you prefer to write, send your letter to the return address on the front of this package.

A - H

Alabama (334) 242-3460
(334) 240-3417 fax

Alaska (907) 465-5883
(907) 465-2101 fax

Arizona (602) 542-3739
(602) 542-6360 fax

Arkansas (501) 682-4542
(501) 682-4754 fax

California (415) 703-3020
(415) 703-3029 fax

Colorado (816) 426-2483
(816) 426-7774 fax

Connecticut (860) 566-4380
(860) 566-1731 fax

Delaware (302) 761-8223, 8221
(302) 761-6601 fax

District of Columbia
(908) 928-1327
(908) 928-1340 fax

Florida (850) 922-8953
(850) 922-0024 fax

Georgia (404) 679-0687, ext. 114
(404) 679-5818 fax

Guam (671) 475-0168
(671) 475-0166 fax

Hawaii (808) 586-9001
(808) 586-9022 fax

I - M

Idaho (415) 975-4473
(415) 975-4472 fax

Illinois (217) 524-2098
(217) 557-5152 fax

Indiana (317) 232-2668
(317) 233-3790 fax

Iowa (515) 281-3661
(515) 242-5076 fax

Kansas (785) 296-5642
(785) 291-3612 fax

Kentucky (502) 564-3070
ext. 276, 278, 279
(502) 564-1682 fax

Louisiana (225) 342-3126
(225) 342-3269 fax

Maine (207) 624-6453
(207) 624-6450 fax

Maryland (410) 767-2373
(410) 333-7909 fax

Massachusetts (617) 727-3593
(617) 727-5726 fax

Michigan (517) 322-1848
(517) 322-5117 fax

Minnesota (651) 284-5428
(651) 297-1549 fax

Mississippi (404) 562-2518
(404) 562-2542 fax

Missouri (573) 751-2454,3802,
2663, 2719
(573) 751-2319 fax

Montana (406)-444-3297
(406)-444-2638 fax

N - P

Nebraska (402) 471-3547
(402) 471-2700 fax

Nevada (775) 684-7083
(775) 687-3826 fax

New Hampshire (617) 565-2302
(617) 565-3847 fax

New Jersey (609) 633-0755
(609) 633-0618 fax

New Mexico (505) 827-4230
(505) 476-8566 fax

New York (212) 352-6688, 6690
(212) 352-6711 fax

North Carolina (919) 733-2758
(919) 733-2186 fax

North Dakota (312) 353-7253
(312) 353-7230 fax

Ohio (312) 353-7253
(312) 353-7230 fax

Oklahoma (405) 528-1500 ext. 257
(405) 528-3412 fax

Oregon (503) 947-7030
(503) 378-3134 fax

Pennsylvania (215) 861-5638
(215) 861-5736 fax

Puerto Rico (787) 754-5737
(787) 765-4687 fax

R - W

Rhode Island (401) 462-8820
(401) 462-8766 fax

South Carolina (803) 734-9653, 9654
(803) 734-9772 fax

South Dakota (312) 353-7253
(312) 353-7230 fax

Tennessee (615) 741-1748
(615) 253-5501 fax

Texas (512) 804-4657
(512) 804-4652 fax

Utah (801) 530-6926, 6823
(801) 536-7906 fax

Vermont (802) 828-5076
(802) 828-2195 fax

Virgin Islands
(340) 776-3700
(340) 777-4803 fax

Virginia (804) 786-8011
(804) 786-8418 fax

Washington (360) 902-5640
(360) 902-5529 fax

West Virginia (304) 558-3322

Wisconsin (800) 884-1273,
(608) 267-0394 fax

Wyoming (816) 426-2483
(816) 426-7774 fax

Appendix B
OSHA Recordkeeping Guidelines

OSHA Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
REVISED APRIL 1986

Basic recording concepts and guides are included with instructions on the back of form OSHA No. 200. The following summarizes the major recording concepts and provides additional information to aid in keeping records accurately.

1. AN INJURY OR ILLNESS IS CONSIDERED WORK RELATED IF IT RESULTS FROM AN EVENT OR EXPOSURE IN THE WORK ENVIRONMENT. THE WORK ENVIRONMENT IS PRIMARILY COMPOSED OF: (1) THE EMPLOYER'S PREMISES, AND (2) OTHER LOCATIONS WHERE EMPLOYEES ARE ENGAGED IN WORK-RELATED ACTIVITIES OR ARE PRESENT AS A CONDITION OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT. WHEN AN EMPLOYEE IS OFF THE EMPLOYER'S PREMISES, WORK RELATIONSHIP MUST BE ESTABLISHED; WHEN ON THE PREMISES, THIS RELATIONSHIP IS PRESUMED. THE EMPLOYER'S PREMISES ENCOMPASS THE TOTAL ESTABLISHMENT, NOT ONLY THE PRIMARY WORK FACILITY, BUT ALSO SUCH AREAS AS COMPANY STORAGE FACILITIES. IN ADDITION TO PHYSICAL LOCATION, EQUIPMENT OR MATERIALS USED IN THE COURSE OF AN EMPLOYEE'S WORK ARE ALSO CONSIDERED PART OF THE EMPLOYEE'S WORK ENVIRONMENT.
2. ALL WORK-RELATED FATALITIES ARE RECORDABLE.
3. ALL WORK-RELATED ILLNESSES ARE RECORDABLE.
4. ALL WORK-RELATED INJURIES ARE RECORDABLE IF THEY REQUIRE MEDICAL TREATMENT OR INVOLVE LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS, RESTRICTION OF WORK OR MOTION, OR TRANSFER TO ANOTHER JOB.

RECORDABLE AND NONRECORDABLE INJURIES

Each case is distinguished by the treatment provided; I.E., if the injury required medical treatment, it is recordable; if only first aid was required, it is not recordable. However, medical treatment is only one of several criteria for determining recordability. Regardless of treatment, if the injury involved loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion or transfer to another job, the injury is recordable.

Medical Treatment:

The following are generally considered medical treatment. Work-related injuries for which this type of treatment was provided or should have been provided are almost always recordable:

-Treatment of INFECTION

-Application of ANTISEPTICS during second or subsequent visit of medical personnel

-Treatment of SECOND OR THIRD DEGREE BURN(S)

-Application of BUTTERFLY ADHESIVE DRESSING(S) or STERI STRIP(S) in lieu of sutures

-Removal of FOREIGN BODIES EMBEDDED IN EYE

-Removal of FOREIGN BODIES from wound; if procedure is COMPLICATED because of depth of embedment, size, or location

-Use of PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS (Except a single dose administered on first visit for minor injury or discomfort)

-Use of hot or cold SOAKING THERAPY during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel

-Application of hot or cold COMPRESS(ES) during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel

-CUTTING AWAY DEAD SKIN (Surgical debridement)

-Application of HEAT THERAPY during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel

-Use of WHIRLPOOL BATH THERAPY during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel

-POSITIVE X-RAY DIAGNOSIS (Fractures, broken bones, etc.)

-ADMISSION TO A HOSPITAL or equivalent medical facility for treatment

First Aid Treatment:

The following are generally considered first aid treatment (E.G., one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor injuries) and should not be recorded if the work-related injury does not involve loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job:

-Application of ANTISEPTICS during first visit to medical personnel

-Treatment of FIRST DEGREE BURN(S)

-Application of BANDAGE(S) during any visit to medical personnel

-Use of ELASTIC BANDAGE(S) during first visit to medical personnel

-Removal of FOREIGN BODIES NOT EMBEDDED IN EYE if only irrigation is required

-Removal of FOREIGN BODIES from wound, if procedure is UNCOMPLICATED, and is for example, by tweezers or other simple technique

-Use of NONPRESCRIPTION MEDICATION and administration of single dose of PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION on first visit for minor injury or discomfort

-SOAKING THERAPY on initial visit to medical personnel or removal of bandages by SOAKING

-Application of hot or cold COMPRESS(ES) during first visit to medical personnel

-Application of OINTMENTS to abrasions to prevent drying or cracking

-Application of HEAT THERAPY during first visit to medical personnel

-Use of WHIRLPOOL BATH THERAPY during first visit to medical personnel

-NEGATIVE X-RAY DIAGNOSIS

-OBSERVATION of injury during visit to medical personnel

THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE, BY ITSELF, IS NOT CONSIDERED MEDICAL TREATMENT:

-Administration of TETANUS SHOT(S) or BOOSTER(S). However, these shots are often given in conjunction with the more serious injuries-consequently injuries requiring tetanus shots may be recordable for other reasons.

REMINDER: WORK-RELATED INJURIES REQUIRING ONLY FIRST AID TREATMENT AND DO NOT INVOLVE ANY OF THE CONDITIONS IN ITEM 4 ABOVE, ARE NOT RECORDABLE.

HS 2 (Rev. 11-92)

Appendix C
Definitions

Bench marking. The process of adjusting a set of estimates based on a reference of standard for one or more of the estimates. In the annual survey, it is used to increase the precision of the estimates (due to the use of a ratio estimator) and to impute for births (i.e., adjust for new companies). The reference used is the annual average employment.

Establishment. A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. Where distinctly separate activities are performed at a single physical location, each activity is treated as a separate establishment.

Event or exposure. The event or exposure describes the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted by the source of injury or illness.

First-aid treatment. One time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care.

Hours worked. The total hours worked by all employees during the report period. Includes all time on duty, but does not include vacation, holidays, sick leave and all other non-work time even though paid.

Incidence rate. Number of injuries and/or illnesses or lost workdays experienced by 100 full-time workers. The rate is calculated as: **(N/EH) X 200,000** where:

N = number of occupational injuries and/or illnesses or lost workdays.
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Lost workdays. The number of lost workdays should not include the day of injury, onset of illness, or any days on which the employee would not have worked even though able to work.

1. Days away from work—The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which an employee would have worked but could not because of occupational injury or illness.
2. Days of restricted work activity The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which, because of injury or illness:
    a. the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis, or
    b. the employee worked at a permanent job less than full-time, or
    c. the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

Median days away from work. Measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among cases with workdays missed. Half of the cases involved

more days and the other half involved fewer days than a specified median.

Medical treatment. Treatment administered by a physician or by registered professional personnel under the standing orders of a physician. Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment even if provided by a physician or registered professional personnel.

Nature of injury or illness. The nature of injury or illness identifies the principal physical characteristics of the injury or illness.

Occupational illness. Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases that may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact. The following categories are used by employers to classify recordable occupational illnesses. The examples given are not to be considered the complete listing of the types of illnesses and disorders that are counted under each category as shown on the survey form.

7a) Occupational skin diseases or disorders. Examples: contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; chrome ulcers; chemical burns or inflammations; etc.

7b) Dust diseases of the lungs (pneumoconiosis). Examples: silicosis; asbestosis and other asbestos-related diseases; coal worker's pneumoconiosis; byssinosis; siderosis, and other pneumoconiosis.

7c) Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents. Examples: pneumonitis; pharyngitis; rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases or fumes; farmer's lung; etc.

7d) Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials). Examples: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion, lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics, and resins, etc.

7e) Disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials). Examples: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite, and effects of exposure to low temperatures; caisson disease; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, X-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, microwaves, sunburn); etc.

7f) Disorders associated with repeated trauma. Examples: noise-induced hearing loss; synovitis, tenosynovitis, and bursitis; Raynaud's phenomena; and other conditions due to repeated motion, vibration or pressure, such as carpal tunnel syndrome.

7g) All other occupational illnesses. Examples: anthrax; brucellosis; infectious hepatitis; malignant and benign tumors; food poisoning; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis, etc.

Occupational injury. Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses. Any occupational injuries or illnesses that result in:

1. occupational deaths, regardless of the time between the injury and death, or the length of the illness;
2. occupational illnesses; or
3. occupational injuries, which involve one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment (other than first aid).

Sampling cell (strata). The parts into which the sampling frame is partitioned, for the purpose of stratified sampling.

Source of injury or illness. The source of injury or illness identifies the object, substance, bodily motion, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). A classification system developed by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, for use in the classification of establishments by type of activity in which engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity which is determined by the product manufactured or service rendered. Establishments may be classified in 2-, 3-, or 4-digit industries, according to the degree of information available.

Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions. This division classifies symptoms, signs, or abnormal results from laboratory or investigative medical tests or procedures. It includes those ill-defined conditions that cannot be classified elsewhere.

Systemic diseases and disorders. This division classifies toxic and non-toxic disorders affecting systems of the body.

Traumatic injuries and disorders. This division classifies traumatic injuries and disorders, effects of external agents, and poisoning. Generally, a traumatic injury or disorder is the result of a single incident, event, or exposure.

Work environment. The physical location, equipment, materials

processed or used, and the kinds of operations performed by an employee in the performance of his/her work, whether on or off the employer's premises.

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with state agencies developed the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program in 1992 to produce accurate, comprehensive, descriptive, timely, and accessible counts of fatal workplace injuries that occur during a given year. A fatality is counted in the state the death occurred regardless of the state of employment to alleviate duplication of reporting in the states.

The fatality census uses diverse sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries in an effort to compile counts that are as complete as possible. Source documents such as death certificates, workers' compensation reports, and Federal and State agency administrative records are cross-referenced to gather key information about each workplace fatality such as the particular occupation in which the fatality occurred, worker demographics, equipment or machinery involved, and circumstances of the event. Two or more independent source documents are used to verify the work relationship of each fatal work injury.

A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in fatal injury or illness to a person on the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or off the employer's premises and the person was there to work, or the event or exposure was related to the person's work or status as an employee. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from census counts. Work is defined as legal duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product or result; and that which is done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit. Although the scope of the fatality census is limited to work-related injuries, States may submit data on work-related fatal illnesses, such as heart attacks that occur at work.

Information gathered by States participating in the CFOI program is used for statistical and research purposes only. The identifiers of all individuals and companies remain confidential according to BLS policy and confidentiality pledges to State source agencies. BLS and participating State agencies abide by any restrictions on followback or the release data imposed by source agencies.

Data compiled by the CFOI program are issued annually for the previous calendar year. These data are used by safety and health professionals, policy analysts, and researchers to prevent fatal work injuries by informing workers of life threatening hazards associated with various jobs, promote safer work practices through enhanced job safety training, develop new safety equipment, assess and improve workplace safety standards, and identify new areas for safety research.

Table A-1 shows fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure in Missouri in 2001. There were 143 fatal occupational injuries in Missouri in 2001. Transportation incidents was the event or exposure responsible for 40.6 percent of these fatal occupational injuries. The construction industry division had the highest number of fatalities in 2001 with 27. Special trade contractors lead the construction industry with the most fatalities at 16. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry division had the second highest number of fatal occupational injuries at 26. Agricultural production-crops lead the agriculture industry with the most fatal occupational injuries with 17. Transportation and public utilities industry division had the third highest number of fatal occupational injuries with 22. Trucking and warehousing was the transportation and public utilities industry with the most fatalities with 15.

Table A-2 shows fatal occupational injuries by transportation incidents and homicides by industry in Missouri in 2001. Transportation and public utilities was the industry division with the highest percentage of transportation incidents at 68.2 percent. The retail trade industry division had the highest percentage of homicides at 62.5 percent.

Table A-3 presents the number and percent of fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers and self-employed workers by industry in Missouri in 2001. The construction industry division and transportation and public utilities industry division had the highest numbers of fatal occupational injuries among the private sector wage and salary workers, each having 21. Public administration industry division had 15 fatal occupational injuries among government workers. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry division had the highest number of fatal occupational injuries among self-employed workers at 23.

Table A-4 presents fatal occupational injuries by industry in Missouri from 1996 to 2001. There were 143 fatal occupational injuries in Missouri in 2001. This was a decrease from the 148 fatalities that occurred in 2000. Despite the decrease in numbers of total fatal occupational injuries, the numbers of occupational fatalities in the construction; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; and manufacturing industry divisions and government increased from 2000 to 2001.

Table A-5 shows fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure in Missouri in 2001. The occupation groups with the highest numbers of total fatalities in 2001 were operators, fabricators, and laborers with 46; farming, forestry, and fishing with 28; and managerial and professional specialty with 26. Transportation incidents were the primary event or exposure in the three top occupation groups. Transportation and material moving occupations had the most fatalities within the operators, fabricators, and laborers occupational group. Farmers, except horticulture had the most fatalities within the farming, forestry, and fishing occupational group. Executive, administrative, and managerial was

the occupation with the most fatalities in the managerial and professional specialty occupational group.

Table A-6 shows fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation in Missouri in 2001. The occupational group with the highest percent of fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents was farming, forestry, and fishing occupational group with 57.1 percent. The service occupational group was second with 46.2 percent. The operators, fabricators, and laborers occupational group had 45.7 percent. Of the nine fatal occupational injuries in the technical, sales, and administrative support occupational group, 44.4 percent were a result of homicides. Homicides accounted for 23.1 percent of the 13 fatal occupational injuries in the service occupations group.

Table A-7 presents fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure in Missouri in 2001. Of the 143 fatal occupational injuries that occurred in Missouri in 2001, 136 of the workers were men. One hundred and twenty-three fatalities were white, non-Hispanic workers. Workers between the ages of 35 to 44 accounted for 40 of the fatalities. Wage and salary workers were 99 of the 143 total fatalities. Transportation incidents was the leading event or exposure in all age groups except the 55 to 64 years. Contact with objects and equipment was the leading event or exposure of occupational fatalities in the 55 to 64 years age group.

Table A-8 presents fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age in Missouri in 2001. The events or exposures with the highest numbers of total fatal occupational injuries in 2001 were transportation incidents with 58, contact with objects and equipment with 30, and falls with 20. Of the 58 fatal occupational injuries where transportation incidents was the event or exposure, 29.3 percent occurred in workers aged 35 to 44 years. Of the 30 fatal occupational injuries where contact with objects and equipment was the event or exposure, 23.3 percent occurred in the 65 years and over age group. Thirty five percent of occupational fatalities due to falls occurred in workers aged 45 to 54 years.

Table A-9 presents fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry division in Missouri in 2001. Transportation incidents occurred primarily in the transportation and public utilities industry division at 25.9 percent and the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry division with 24.1 percent. Contact with objects and equipment was the event or exposure primarily in the construction and manufacturing industry divisions, both at 26.7 percent. Fatalities due to falls occurred primarily in the construction industry division at 40.0 percent.

Table A-10 shows fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury by major private industry division in Missouri in 2001. The

primary sources of injury with the highest numbers of total occupational fatalities in 2001 were vehicles with 60, other sources with 23, and structures and surfaces with 22. Of the 60 fatalities where vehicles was primary source, 26.7 percent were in transportation and public utilities industry division and 25.0 percent were in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry division. Of the 23 fatalities that had other sources as the primary source, 21.7 percent occurred in the retail trade industry division. Ammunition was the main type of other sources. The primary source identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For transportation incidents, the source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant. The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road, divider, etc.) is the secondary source. For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "perpetrator" is the secondary source.

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2001

Industry[1]	SIC code[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure[2] (percent)					
			Transportation incidents[3]	Assaults and violent acts[4]	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total		143	40.6	11.9	21.0	14.0	9.8	2.8
Private Industry		123	38.2	12.2	22.0	15.4	10.6	–
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing		26	53.8	–	26.9	–	–	–
Agricultural production-crops	01	17	58.8	–	29.4	–	–	–
General farms, primarily crop	019	16	62.5	–	25.0	–	–	–
Agricultural production - livestock	02	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Livestock, except dairy and poultry	021	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Beef cattle, except feedlots	0212	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction		27	14.8	–	29.6	29.6	22.2	–
General building contractors	15	6	–	–	–	50.0	–	–
Nonresidential building construction	154	4	–	–	–	75.0	–	–
Heavy construction, except building	16	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heavy construction, except highway	162	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water, sewer, pipeline, and communications and power line construction	1623	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special trade contractors	17	16	–	–	25.0	31.3	31.3	–
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	11	–	–	–	45.5	–	–
Special trade contractors, n.e.c.	1799	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing		16	25.0	–	50.0	–	–	–
Food and kindred products	20	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lumber and wood products	24	5	60.0	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and public utilities		22	68.2	–	–	–	–	–
Trucking and warehousing	42	15	73.3	–	–	–	–	–
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	15	73.3	–	–	–	–	–
Trucking, except local	4213	12	66.7	–	–	–	–	–
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale trade		5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retail trade		8	–	75.0	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous retail	59	3	–	100.0	–	–	–	–
Services		18	50.0	16.7	–	22.2	–	–
Personal services	72	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Business services	73	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Amusement and recreation services	79	3	100.0	–	–	–	–	–
Commercial sports	794	3	100.0	–	–	–	–	–
Racing, including track operation	7948	3	100.0	–	–	–	–	–
Health services	80	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Government[5]		20	55.0	–	15.0	–	–	–
Federal Government (including resident armed forces)		3	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2001 - continued

Industry[1]	SIC code[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure[2] (percent)					
			Transportation incidents[3]	Assaults and violent acts[4]	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Public Administration		3	–	–	–	–	–	–
National security and international affairs	97	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
National security	971	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
State Government		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local Government		15	46.7	–	20.0	–	–	–
Public Administration		10	50.0	–	–	–	–	–
Justice, public order, and safety	92	8	50.0	–	–	–	–	–
Public order and safety	922	8	50.0	–	–	–	–	–
Police protection	9221	5	60.0	–	–	–	–	–
Fire protection	9224	3	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*.

[2] Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

[3] Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

[4] Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

[5] Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[6] Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

There were less than 5 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification, though a distinction between private and government was made for each.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2001 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2001

Industry[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents (percent)					Homicides (percent)		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-Highway incidents	Worker struck by Vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total	143	40.6	25.9	9.1	4.2	--	7.0	5.6	--
Private industry	123	38.2	22.0	9.8	4.9	--	7.3	5.7	--
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	26	53.8	--	30.8	15.4	--	--	--	--
Agricultural production-crops	17	58.8	--	35.3	17.6	--	--	--	--
General farms, primarily crop	16	62.5	--	37.5	18.8	--	--	--	--
Agricultural production - livestock	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Livestock, except dairy and poultry	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beef cattle, except feedlots	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	27	14.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
General building contractors	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential building construction	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy construction, except building	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy construction, except highway	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water, sewer, pipeline, and communications and power line construction	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Special trade contractors	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Special trade contractors, n.e.c.	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	16	25.0	25.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food and kindred products	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lumber and wood products	5	60.0	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and public utilities	22	68.2	63.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucking and warehousing	15	73.3	73.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucking and courier services, except air	15	73.3	73.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucking, except local	12	66.7	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade--durable goods	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail trade	8	--	--	--	--	--	62.5	50.0	--
Miscellaneous retail	3	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--
Services	18	50.0	22.2	16.7	--	--	--	--	--
Personal services	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amusement and recreation services	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Commercial sports	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Racing, including track operation	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government[3]	20	55.0	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Federal Government (including resident armed forces)	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2001 - continued

Industry[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents (percent)					Homicides (percent)		
		Total	Highway Incidents	Non-Highway Incidents	Worker struck by Vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Public Administration	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
National security and international affairs	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
National security	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
State Government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local Government	15	46.7	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	10	50.0	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety	8	50.0	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public order and safety	8	50.0	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police protection	5	60.0	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire protection	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

[2] Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[3] Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

There were less than 5 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification, though a distinction between private and government was made for each.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2001 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2001

Industry[1]	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers[2]		Government workers[3]		Self-employed workers[4]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	143	100.0	79	100.0	20	100.0	44	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	26	18.2	3	3.8	–	–	23	52.3
Agricultural production-crops	17	11.9	–	–	–	–	15	34.1
General farms, primarily crop	16	11.2	–	–	–	–	15	34.1
Agricultural production - livestock	6	4.2	–	–	–	–	6	13.6
Livestock, except dairy and poultry	4	2.8	–	–	–	–	4	9.1
Beef cattle, except feedlots	4	2.8	–	–	–	–	4	9.1
Construction	28	19.6	21	26.6	–	–	6	13.6
General building contractors	6	4.2	3	3.8	–	–	3	6.8
Nonresidential building construction	4	2.8	3	3.8	–	–	–	–
Heavy construction, except building	6	4.2	4	5.1	–	–	–	–
Heavy construction, except highway	4	2.8	3	3.8	–	–	–	–
Water, sewer, pipeline, and communications and	3	2.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special trade contractors	16	11.2	14	17.7	–	–	–	–
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	4	2.8	3	3.8	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	11	7.7	10	12.7	–	–	–	–
Special trade contractors, n.e.c.	6	4.2	5	6.3	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	16	11.2	14	17.7	–	–	–	–
Food and kindred products	3	2.1	3	3.8	–	–	–	–
Lumber and wood products	5	3.5	3	3.8	–	–	–	–
Transportation and public utilities	24	16.8	21	26.6	–	–	–	–
Trucking and warehousing	15	10.5	14	17.7	–	–	–	–
Trucking and courier services, except air	15	10.5	14	17.7	–	–	–	–
Trucking, except local	12	8.4	11	13.9	–	–	–	–
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	5	3.5	3	3.8	–	–	–	–
Wholesale trade	5	3.5	–	–	–	–	4	9.1
Wholesale trade–durable goods	4	2.8	–	–	–	–	3	6.8
Retail trade	8	5.6	5	6.3	–	–	3	6.8
Miscellaneous retail	3	2.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services	20	14.0	13	16.5	–	–	5	11.4
Personal services	4	2.8	–	–	–	–	3	6.8
Business services	3	2.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Amusement and recreation services	3	2.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Commercial sports	3	2.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Racing, including track operation	3	2.1	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2001 - Continued

Industry[1]	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers[2]		Government workers[3]		Self-employed workers[4]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Educational services	3	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	15	10.5	--	--	15	75.0	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety	9	6.3	--	--	9	45.0	--	--
Public order and safety	9	6.3	--	--	9	45.0	--	--
Police protection	6	4.2	--	--	6	30.0	--	--
Fire protection	3	2.1	--	--	3	15.0	--	--
National security and international affairs	3	2.1	--	--	3	15.0	--	--
National security	3	2.1	--	--	3	15.0	--	--

[1] Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

[2] May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation

[3] Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

[4] Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

[5] Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

There were less than 5 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification, though a distinction between private and government was made for each

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2001 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 1996 to 2001

Industry[1]	1996 (number)	1997 (number)	1998 (number)	1999 (number)	2000 (number)	2001	
						Number	Percent
Total	140	123	145	165	148	143	100.0
Private industry	129	105	138	152	133	123	86.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	27	20	25	29	25	26	18.2
Agricultural production-crops	16	15	13	18	15	17	11.9
General farms, primarily crop	--	--	11	18	15	16	11.2
Agricultural production - livestock	8	3	10	6	5	6	4.2
Livestock, except dairy and poultry	6	--	5	4	3	4	2.8
Beef cattle, except feedlots	--	--	3	--	--	4	2.8
Animal specialties	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Agricultural services	3	--	--	5	3	--	--
Landscape and horticultural services	3	--	--	5	--	--	--
Ornamental shrub and tree services	--	--	--	4	--	--	--
Mining[2]	--	4	--	3	--	--	--
Construction	19	21	32	24	23	27	18.9
General building contractors	5	5	8	--	3	6	4.2
Residential building construction	--	--	4	--	--	--	--
Single-family homes	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential building construction	3	4	4	--	3	4	2.8
Nonresidential buildings, other than industrial buildings and warehouses	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Heavy construction, except building	--	4	6	3	5	5	3.5
Highway and street construction	--	--	3	--	3	--	--
Heavy construction, except highway	--	3	3	--	--	4	2.8
Water, sewer, pipeline, and communications and power line construction	--	3	--	--	--	3	2.1
Special trade contractors	12	12	18	19	15	16	11.2
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	--	--	--	3	7	4	2.8
Painting and paper hanging	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical work	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	--	--	5	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	6	--	7	10	--	11	7.7
Structural steel erection	--	--	3	3	--	--	--
Excavation work	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Special trade contractors, n.e.c.	--	--	3	--	--	6	4.2
Manufacturing	16	9	15	15	13	16	11.2
Food and kindred products	--	--	3	--	--	3	2.1
Lumber and wood products	5	3	6	4	4	5	3.5
Logging	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Sawmills and planing mills	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Chemicals and allied products	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Fabricated metal products	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Transportation and public utilities	25	16	30	36	27	22	15.4
Local and interurban passenger transit	--	--	3	--	3	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 1996 to 2001 - continued

Industry[1]	1996 (number)	1997 (number)	1998 (number)	1999 (number)	2000 (number)	2001	
						Number	Percent
Trucking and warehousing	20	8	17	27	17	15	10.5
Trucking and courier services, except air	16	3	15	26	16	15	10.5
Local trucking without storage	--	--	--	4	--	--	--
Trucking, except local	9	3	7	20	13	12	8.4
Public warehousing and storage	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Water transportation	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation by air	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	--	--	6	--	--	3	2.1
Electric services	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	7	6	7	8	7	5	3.5
Wholesale trade--durable goods	5	3	4	4	--	4	2.8
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	--	3	3	4	5	--	--
Groceries and related products	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Retail trade	14	8	12	12	12	8	5.6
Food stores	--	3	--	6	--	--	--
Grocery stores	--	--	--	4	--	--	--
Automotive dealers and service stations	4	--	5	--	3	--	--
Eating and drinking places	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eating places	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous retail	--	--	3	--	3	3	2.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	--	--	--	7	--	--	--
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Services	17	18	12	18	25	18	12.6
Personal services	--	--	--	--	--	4	2.8
Business services	4	4	3	--	6	3	2.1
Miscellaneous business services	--	3	--	--	3	--	--
Auto repair, services, and parking	3	5	--	4	--	--	--
Automotive Repair Shops	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Amusement and recreation services	--	--	--	--	--	3	2.1
Commercial sports	--	--	--	--	--	3	2.1
Racing, including track operation	--	--	--	--	--	3	2.1
Health services	--	--	--	--	4	3	2.1
Home health care services	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Educational services	--	--	--	4	--	--	--
Colleges and universities	--	--	--	4	--	--	--
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	--	--	--	4	--	--	--
Membership organizations	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Religious organizations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government[3]	11	18	7	13	15	20	14.0
Federal Government (including resident armed forces)	--	--	4	--	--	3	2.1
Public Administration	--	--	--	--	--	3	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 1996 to 2001 - continued

Industry[1]	1996 (number)	1997 (number)	1998 (number)	1999 (number)	2000 (number)	2001	
						Number	Percent
National security and international affairs	--	--	--	--	--	3	2.1
National security	--	--	--	--	--	3	2.1
State Government	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy construction, except building	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Highway and street construction	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Local Government	5	13	3	9	12	15	10.5
Services	3	5	--	--	--	--	--
Educational services	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
Elementary and secondary schools	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	--	7	3	7	10	10	7.0
Executive, legislative, and general	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety	--	4	3	5	6	8	5.6
Public order and safety	--	4	3	5	6	8	5.6
Police protection	--	3	--	--	--	5	3.5
Fire protection	--	--	--	3	--	3	2.1

[1] Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

[2] Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[3] Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2001 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2001

Occupation[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure[2] (percent)					
		Transportation incidents[3]	Assaults and violent acts[4]	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	143	40.6	11.9	21.0	14.0	9.8	2.8
Managerial and professional specialty	26	38.5	23.1	19.2	11.5	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16	25.0	25.0	31.3	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	11	—	—	36.4	—	—	—
Management related occupations	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional specialty	10	60.0	—	—	—	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineers	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, artists, entertainers, and athletes	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical, sales, and administrative support	9	—	44.4	—	—	—	—
Sales occupations	7	—	57.1	—	—	—	—
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales workers, retail and personal services	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations	13	46.2	23.1	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	9	55.6	—	—	—	—	—
Firefighting and fire prevention occupations, including su	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Firefighting occupations	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police and detectives, including supervisors	5	80.0	—	—	—	—	—
Police and detectives, public services	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service occupations, except house	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing	28	57.1	—	25.0	—	—	—
Farming operators and managers	21	57.1	—	23.8	—	—	—
Farmers, except horticultural	21	57.1	—	23.8	—	—	—
Other agricultural and related occupations	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Related agricultural occupations	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forestry and logging occupations	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Timber cutting and logging occupations	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	19	—	—	36.8	26.3	21.1	—
Construction trades	14	—	—	28.6	35.7	21.4	—
Construction trades, except supervisors	13	—	—	23.1	38.5	23.1	—
Carpenters and apprentices	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production occupations	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	46	45.7	—	21.7	17.4	8.7	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4	—	—	75.0	—	—	—
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	3	—	—	100.0	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2001 - Continued

Occupation[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure[2] (percent)					
		Transportation incidents[3]	Assaults and violent acts[4]	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Machine operators, assorted materials	3	--	--	100.0	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	28	67.9	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	23	73.9	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers	22	72.7	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving equipment operators	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	14	--	--	35.7	35.7	--	--
Construction laborers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers, except construction	7	--	--	42.9	42.9	--	--

[1] Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census.

[2] Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

[3] Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

[4] Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2001 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Missouri, 2001

Occupation[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents (percent)					Homicides (percent)		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-Highway incidents	Worker struck by Vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total	143	40.6	25.9	9.1	4.2	--	7.0	5.6	--
Managerial and professional specialty	26	38.5	26.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16	25.0	18.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Management related occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional specialty	10	60.0	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Engineers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Writers, artists, entertainers, and athletes	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Technical, sales, and administrative support	9	--	--	--	--	--	44.4	33.3	--
Sales occupations	7	--	--	--	--	--	57.1	42.9	--
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales workers, retail and personal services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service occupations	13	46.2	46.2	--	--	--	23.1	23.1	--
Protective service occupations	9	55.6	55.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Firefighting and fire prevention occupations, includ	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Firefighting occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and detectives, including supervisors	5	80.0	80.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and detectives, public services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service occupations, except protective and household	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cleaning and building service occupations, except	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Janitors and cleaners	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, forestry, and fishing	28	57.1	--	35.7	14.3	--	--	--	--
Farming operators and managers	21	57.1	--	33.3	14.3	--	--	--	--
Farmers, except horticultural	21	57.1	--	33.3	14.3	--	--	--	--
Other agricultural and related occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Related agricultural occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forestry and logging occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Timber cutting and logging occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Precision production, craft, and repair	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades, except supervisors	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters and apprentices	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Precision production occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	46	45.7	39.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine operators, assorted materials	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Missouri, 2001 - continued

Occupation[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents (percent)					Homicides (percent)		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-Highway incidents	Worker struck by Vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Transportation and material moving occupations	28	67.9	60.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	23	73.9	73.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers	22	72.7	72.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving equipment operators	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers, except construction	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2001 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Missouri, 2001

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure[1] (percent)					
		Transportation incidents[2]	Assaults and violent acts[3]	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	143	40.6	11.9	21.0	14.0	9.8	2.8
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers[4]	99	42.4	10.1	19.2	15.2	9.1	4.0
Self-employed[5]	44	36.4	15.9	25.0	11.4	11.4	–
Sex							
Men	136	40.4	11.0	20.6	14.7	10.3	2.9
Women	7	42.9	–	–	–	–	–
Age							
Under 16 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16 to 17 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18 to 19 years	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 years	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 34 years	17	47.1	–	23.5	–	–	–
35 to 44 years	40	42.5	20.0	15.0	7.5	7.5	7.5
45 to 54 years	32	31.3	12.5	18.8	21.9	12.5	–
55 to 64 years	19	26.3	–	31.6	26.3	–	–
65 years and over	27	51.9	–	25.9	–	11.1	–
Race or Ethnic Origin							
White, non-Hispanic[6]	123	43.9	10.6	20.3	14.6	7.3	3.3
Black, non-Hispanic[6]	11	–	27.3	27.3	–	27.3	–
Hispanic or Latino[6]	8	37.5	–	–	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

[2] Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

[3] Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

[4] May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.

[5] Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

[6] For years prior to 2000, the race categories White and Black include Hispanic workers. For years 2000 and later, the race categories White and Black exclude Hispanic workers.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Data for 2001 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Missouri, 2001

Event or exposure[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Age (percent)								
		Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Total	143	--	--	2.1	3.5	11.9	28.0	22.4	13.3	18.9
Transportation incidents	58	--	--	--	--	13.8	29.3	17.2	8.6	24.1
Highway incident	37	--	--	--	--	16.2	27.0	21.6	--	18.9
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	19	--	--	--	--	21.1	21.1	26.3	--	15.8
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.0	--	--
Moving in intersection	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road	8	--	--	--	--	--	37.5	--	--	--
Noncollision incident	10	--	--	--	--	--	30.0	--	--	30.0
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	9	--	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	--	33.3
Nonhighway incident, except rail, air, water	13	--	--	--	--	--	46.2	--	--	38.5
Noncollision incident	11	--	--	--	--	--	45.5	--	--	45.5
Fell from and struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	3	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--
Overturned	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57.1
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	17	--	--	--	--	--	47.1	23.5	--	--
Homicides	10	--	--	--	--	--	50.0	30.0	--	--
Shooting	8	--	--	--	--	--	62.5	--	--	--
Self-inflicted injury	6	--	--	--	--	--	50.0	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide	6	--	--	--	--	--	50.0	--	--	--
Contact with objects and equipment	30	--	--	--	--	13.3	20.0	20.0	20.0	23.3
Struck by object	17	--	--	--	--	--	17.6	--	29.4	23.5
Struck by falling object	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.0	33.3
Struck by flying object	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	60.0	--	--
Excavation or trenching cave-in	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls	20	--	--	--	--	--	15.0	35.0	25.0	--
Fall to lower level	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	38.9	22.2	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Missouri, 2001 - continued

Event or exposure[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Age (percent)								
		Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Fall from roof	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	42.9	42.9	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	14	--	--	--	--	--	21.4	28.6	--	21.4
Contact with electric current	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	42.9	--	--
Contact with overhead power lines	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	60.0	--	--
Contact with temperature extremes	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to environmental heat	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	4	--	--	--	--	--	75.0	--	--	--

[1] Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2001 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry division, Missouri, 2001

Event or exposure[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Private industry[2] (percent)								
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	143	18.2	--	18.9	11.2	15.4	3.5	5.6	--	12.6
Transportation incidents	58	24.1	--	6.9	6.9	25.9	--	--	--	15.5
Highway incident	37	--	--	--	10.8	37.8	--	--	--	10.8
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	19	--	--	--	--	31.6	--	--	--	15.8
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	10	--	--	--	--	40.0	--	--	--	--
Moving in intersection	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road	8	--	--	--	--	50.0	--	--	--	--
Noncollision incident	10	--	--	--	30.0	40.0	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	9	--	--	--	--	44.4	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway incident, except rail, air, water	13	61.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.1
Noncollision incident	11	72.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fell from and struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned	7	85.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	6	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area	6	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	35.3	--	17.6
Homicides	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.0	--	--
Shooting	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.0	--	--
Self-inflicted injury	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with objects and equipment	30	23.3	--	26.7	26.7	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object	17	23.5	--	17.6	23.5	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object	12	33.3	--	--	25.0	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by flying object	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	8	37.5	--	--	50.0	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery	7	42.9	--	--	57.1	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	5	--	--	80.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Excavation or trenching cave-in	3	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls	20	--	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	20.0
Fall to lower level	18	--	--	44.4	--	--	--	--	--	22.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry division, Missouri, 2001 - continued

Event or exposure[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Private Industry[2] (percent)								
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Fall from roof	4	--	--	75.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	7	--	--	42.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	14	--	--	42.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current	7	--	--	57.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with overhead power lines	5	--	--	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with temperature extremes	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to environmental heat	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

[2] Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2001 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-10. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury by major private industry division, Missouri, 2001

Primary source and secondary source	Total fatalities (number)	Private industry[1] (percent)								
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	143	18.2	--	18.9	11.2	15.4	3.5	5.6	--	12.6
Primary source[2]										
Vehicles	60	25.0	--	--	6.7	26.7	--	--	--	16.7
Highway vehicle, motorized	44	6.8	--	--	9.1	34.1	--	--	--	18.2
Automobile	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.0
Truck	26	11.5	--	--	11.5	46.2	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	13	--	--	--	--	69.2	--	--	--	--
Truck, n.e.c.	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Van--passenger or light delivery	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	13	84.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tractor	13	84.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	22	--	--	40.9	--	13.6	--	--	--	18.2
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	20	--	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	20.0
Floors	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor of building	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ground	9	--	--	44.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	15	--	--	46.7	33.3	--	--	--	--	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	5	--	--	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	9	33.3	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	--	--
Building materials--solid elements	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	10	30.0	--	30.0	30.0	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	3	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dirt, earth	3	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources	23	--	--	13.0	--	--	--	21.7	--	17.4
Ammunition	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	20.0
Bullets	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	36.4	--	--
Pellets	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame, smoke	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Temperature extremes--environmental	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat--environmental	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secondary source[3]										
Vehicles	20	--	--	--	--	35.0	--	--	--	20.0
Highway vehicle, motorized	18	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	22.2
Automobile	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.0
Truck	11	--	--	--	--	45.5	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	7	--	--	--	--	57.1	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	22	--	--	40.9	--	18.2	--	--	--	22.7
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	6	--	--	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	50.0
Surfaces below ground level, n.e.c.	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-10. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury by major private industry division, Missouri, 2001 - continued

Primary source and secondary source	Total fatalities (number)	Private Industry[1] (percent)								
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Ditches, channels, trenches, excavations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structural elements	5	--	--	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roof	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures	11	--	--	27.3	--	27.3	--	--	--	--
Other structures	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guardrails, road dividers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	10	40.0	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material handling machinery	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	14	--	--	42.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine, tool, and electric parts	6	--	--	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electric parts	6	--	--	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Power lines, transformers, convertors	5	--	--	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trailers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	29.4	--	23.5
Person--injured or ill worker	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person--other than injured or ill worker	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.0	--	--
Person--other than injured or ill worker, unspecified	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robber	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

[2] The primary source identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For transportation incidents, the source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant.

[3] The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road, divider, etc.) is the secondary source. For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "perpetrator" is the secondary source.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2001 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries